"DAUGHTERS OF THE RICH."
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

The Bombay Chronicle

"DAUGHTERS OF THE RICH."
WELLINGTON CINEMA
DHOBI-TALAO

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 87— BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

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PARSEE BAZAR STREET,
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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
10th Apl.	RAZMAK‡ ..		10,000
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,997
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA.		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
16th April	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer* ..	
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241
9th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
20th ,,	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessel only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
14th April	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
26th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN.
23rd May	NAGPORE	5,283	
26th ,,	DELTA	8,097	MALOJA
4th June.	LAHORE ..	5,282	
9th ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
15th ,,	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
21st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

10th April ..	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
11th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
13th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
15th ,, ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa
15th ,, ..	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX[122.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
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For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
Nagano Maru	S. Kuba	3824	30th Mar.	15th Apr
Tenpaisan Maru.	K. Miyamoto.	5019	6th Apr.	20th ,,
Asuka Maru.	T. Kusakari	7559	13th ,,	24th ,,
Calcutta Maru,	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th ,,	12th May
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5141	16th May	30th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	326	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,65,566
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents:	

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

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Bankers and Travel Agents.
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Telephone No. 20922.

Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

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General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

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Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,67,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
W. LAMB (Offg.).
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Khandwa
Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Katni
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Basein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Moultan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Muttree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar
Broach	Muttra
Bulandshahr	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayangunge
Chittagong	Nasik
Chandpore	Negapatam
Coconada	Nellore
Cochin	Nowshera
Coimbatore	Ootacamund
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Conjeevram (Out Station)	Patna
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuttack	Poona
Dacca	Poona City
Dehra Dun	Quetta
Darjeeling	Rajahmundry
Delhi	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dalhousie	Raipur
Dhanbad	Rangoon
Dhulia	Rangpur
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi
Erode	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Ellore	Saharanpur
Etawah	Salem
Ferozepore	Sargodha
Farrukhabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Fyzabad	Serajgunge
Gorakhpur	Sholapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Thana
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
Jullundur (City)	Vizagapatam
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

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J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
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Telephone No. 1226.

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BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

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PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

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THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
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WHICH OFFERS
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OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab

Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

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Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.

Particulars from—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED YOU TO READ CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN, 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. Price Rs. 3/-. Post Box 2135, Bombay 2.
A

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 143, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
A

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to book orders for hand-made silks, tossor suitings, mercerised shirtings, silken sarees, etc., etc. For terms apply to the NATIONAL TRADING COY., Ludhiana, Punjab.
A R1002

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER and ENGINEER for a Spinning and Weaving Mill. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Box No 737, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1004

WANTED.—LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the Barton Female Training College at Rajkot. Starting salary Rs. 200 per month rising to Rs. 250 with free furnished quarters. Qualified European or Indian ladies with the knowledge of the Gujarati language will be given preference. Appointment will be on probation for 12 months. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned. P. B. NANAVATI, Joint Secretary, Karbharis' Meeting, Rajkot.
A23041

GUARANTEED POSTS—WANTED—Persons of every nationality to train at the Academy of actors. A first-class stage training in any language with guaranteed posts on successful completion of training. Fee from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200. Enclose 2 annas stamp for particulars. M. M. BHATNAGAR. 1008, Taliwara, DELHI.
A R997

WANTED in small State in Kathiawar qualified ELECTRO MECHANICAL ENGINEER with practical experience, not less than 5 years, competent repairing Motors essential. Salary according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 735, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23059

WANTED—For the Amraoti Town Municipal Committee, the following staff. Young energetic persons, who would be willing to join within a week of the receipt of order of appointment preferred. Applicants for these posts should state their age, caste, qualifications and previous experience if any. (1) An ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 200-10-300. Must be a B.E. (Civil) or L.C.E. (2) A SUB-OVERSEER on Rs. 60-2-80. One with previous experience of Municipal work preferred. (3) An ASSISTANT SECRETARY on Rs. 80-5-150. Must be a graduate strong in English. Selected candidate will get the benefit of Provident Fund. Applications for these posts must reach the undersigned before the 20th instant. D. B. SANEY, B.A., L.E.E., Secretary, A. T. M. C., Amraoti, 8-4-25.
A 23090

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By a Hindu, Ex-Judicial Officer, having varied experience Private Secretaryship to a nobleman proceeding to England. Continent in the ensuing hot weather. Terms solicited Box No. 736 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1001

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Upper and Lower FLAT of 77, Motlibai Street. Apply S. A. MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street.
C R995

TO BE LET for Offices at Apollo Street above Sukhsanti Hindoo Hotel. First and second floor. Apply opposite to IMPERIAL RESTAURANT or RASHID KHODABUX, Lalbag, Batatawalla Mansion.
C RM985

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"JOT this down," At our Auction Rooms, every Thursday we hold a Bonafide Sale. Here you can clear all your surplus furniture, articles of every description, including consignments, and convert them into cash. We pay you on Friday. Why not avail this unique service? No warehouse charges and modest terms. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, 87, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 23015

OUR famous durable PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR for gents' suits twenty yards single width cost Rs. 27/8. GANGA STORES. Kasganj, U.P.
T R948

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

FOREST SALES

DHARAMPUR (SURAT).

THE undersigned will receive tenders on 1st June, 1925, for about 31 Coupes in the Dharampur State Forests, containing good teak, tanas (tinas), Shisham, Khair and other species. Concessions will be allowed for preparing charcoal.

Tenders will also be received on the same date for all Bamboos in the State Forests.

Intending purchasers are invited to be present on the above date and will be provided with conveyance from Bulsar Station (B.B. & C.I. Rly.) and also with accommodation at Dharampur.

All further details may be obtained on application to the undersigned or to the State Forest Officer.

DEWAN,
Dharampur State.
23092

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WARNING.

SUNLIGHT SOAP (Lever Brothers Limited) ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

STARLIGHT SOAP (Abdulla Rahimtullah of The Royal Soap Factory) ..... Defendants.

IN the High Court of Bombay on March 6th 1925 Messrs. Lever Brothers Limited obtained a Decree and Injunction with costs by the High Court against Abdulla Rahimtulla as under:—

A permanent Injunction restraining the Defendants, his servants and Agents from manufacturing or selling or exposing for sale or procuring to be sold in Bombay and elsewhere any soap in wrappers and/or cartons constituting a colourable imitation of the Plaintiffs' cartons or calculated to deceive purchasers of soap manufactured or sold by the Defendant and his said Agents or servants into the belief that such soap is of the Plaintiffs' manufacture.

The SUNLIGHT SOAP Trade Mark protects the public against imitations, and legal proceedings will be instituted against offenders.

23074

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON SUNDAY, THE 19TH APRIL AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 19th April at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Narayan Dabholkar Road, now known as Lands-End Road, very valuable and made-to-order season wood furniture of the latest design and workmanship rich glass, crockery and platedware, solid blackwood open carved furniture, Jacobine furniture leather lined, "Sharaton" suite, Chesterfield, and drawing room suits, valuable books and book cases rich carpets, fancy mirror cabinets, Parisian bronze, terrrcotta and marble figures, large mirror back side boards and dumbwaiters, revolving top writing table, office chairs, glass door silver and book cases, Gun Saxonal book case with valuable books, rich engravings, wall and table clocks, large mirror back chiffoniers, one cottage piano phonograph, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, hat stands, easy chairs, meat safes, teapoys, aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of Hon. Mr Justice E. M. Pratt,, I.C.S.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.

Telephone No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 3RD AND 4TH STREET AND CENTRE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, Bai Valibai, widow and administratix of the estate of the late Mr. Farmanand Chaturbhuj and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jusub Haji Latif and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage Deed dated the 31st August 1923, and made betweeen Jusub Haji Latif of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises on THURSDAY, the 16th April, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following valuable property having roads on three sides.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the buildings thereon situate at Kamatipura 3rd and 4th Street and Centre Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 227 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 5987 and Cadastral Survey No. 101 and 102 of Byculla Division and Municipal B Ward No. 1237, Street No. 101, Kamatipura 3rd Street and E Ward No. 1389 Street No. 92 Kamatipura 4th Street and bounded on the North by Kamatipura 4th Street, on the South by Kamatipura 3rd Street, on the East by Kamatipura Centre Road and on the West by the properties of Yenkah Kamati and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their Office No. 137 Esplanade Road, Fort, above Messrs. Hoare and Co., or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

J. DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

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Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
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Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES, ETC., AT THE JUNCTION OF NEPEAN SEA ROAD AND WARDEN ROAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Ahmedi Mansion" at the junction of Nepean Sea Road and Warden Road, the very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, by the best-known makers, rich dining table and leather lined dining room chairs, full sized sideboards, dumbwaiters, dinning wagons, marble top tables, attractive silver, glass, crockery and platedware by well-known makers, sweet-toned cottage piano by Bord Paris specially made leather lined Chesterfield suites, tapestry lined drawing room suites, table ornaments, brass and chinaware, large American roll top writing tables, best seasoned wood almyrahs, rich chival dressing tables by Deoji, single and double iron and wooden bedsteads, dinner service, meatsafes, English ice box, perambulator, etc. etc.

The property of R. D. J. Ward, Esq., Manager, Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD

To-night:—5, 7, 9 & 11 o'clock
"ALL FOR ONE, ONE FOR ALL"
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
presents:
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"

Don't miss the day and date Saturday 18th April, 1925,

The grand theme of woman's chastity, constancy, and undying devotion to her husband and lord.

"TOORKEY HOOR"

in 14 Emotional Reels produced by Madan Theatres, Ltd.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents THIS WEEK
Shri Krishna Film Co.'s
SUPER PRODUCTION
VERNI VASULAT
OR
SWEET REVENGE

Time: Week Days Begin at 5 P.M.
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AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE' CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8, and 10

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4 p. m.

"CINDERELLA"

THE WORLD-FAMED FAIRY TALE.

Cinderella has always been the children's pet fairy story but they will love it all the more by seeing the film.

The picture besides being legendary is also instructive and will hold the interest of all grown-ups.

All the wonders of trick photography on a large scale have been drawn upon for use in this screen production.

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Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4 (including Tax).

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SPECIAL MORNING SHOW

To-day at 10-30 a. m.

"THE WANDERING JEW"

Featuring England's greatest actor

"MATHESON LANG"

Supported by an all star cast

Including Hutin Britton and Isobel Elsom.

HALF PRICES except Gallery and Balcony.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD

MONDAY, 13th April, 1925, at (p.m. 3 Noon

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Manager.

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TO-DAY

FOR ONE DAY ONLY UNIVERSAL-JEWEL DRAMA

"FAST WORKER"

Featuring the handsome popular

REGINALD DENNY

The hilarious comedy drama of a man who passed himself off as the husband of somebody else's wife.

To-Night:—5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA—New Churney Road.

THE OLDEST AND BEST

Late Prof. K. V. CHHATRE'S

THE NEW INDIAN CIRCUS

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60 PERFORMING ANIMALS

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LOCALITY:—Near Charni Road Railway Station Close to Tram and Train.

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Special Superb Easter-Week Drama—a Preferred Picture—a Gasnier Production

"DAUGHTERS OF THE RICH"

6 Reels—featuring an all-star cast, including

RUTH CLIFFORD—MIRIAM COOPER—ETHEL SHANNON.

Gaston Glass, Josef Swickard, Stuart Holmes, and Viola Vale.

Really, Dukes just annoy us to death! If there is anything we can't stand, it's a man eating anchovies for breakfast, and anchovies for breakfast is what the Duke eats nothing else but!

"DAUGHTERS OF THE RICH"

If you had a million dollars, you couldn't buy the man you loved—not if he was worth loving!

A STORY OF YOUNG BLOOD, AMERICAN DOLLARS AND FRENCH FOLLY.

A Comedy in the Programme To-night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

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...AN PROBLEM.

...ORD OLIVIER ON POLITI...CAL DIFFICULTIES.

THE SWARAJISTS.

Lord Olivier in his third article on India contributed to the "Manchester Guardian" writes as follows:—

Our great difficulty in the Indian situation is that we must regard ourselves as responsible not only for maintaining justice and order for all classes but also for guiding, so far as a non-representative Government can, the trend of constitutional changes by which very diverse and potentially antagonistic class interests and obstinate religious prejudices may be affected. We have to deal with a growing Home Rule movement with the aims of which we sympathise, but whose enfranchised constituents total only a very small fraction of the community and are at present almost entirely of the intellectual and urban classes. The spokesmen of the movement are, many of them, men of distinguished ability, but their judgment in matters of statesmanship appear to us often unbalanced and incomplete, and some of their leaders, since the death of Mr. Gokhale, have been conspicuous in following or advocating methods which make it difficult for us to take them seriously as responsible or reliable politicians. Mr. Gandhi is an example. I have been sorry to see Mr. Gandhi apparently losing some of his influence, which is essentially a force for righteousness, whether his criticisms are directed against our Government (unjust as they often are) or against his own followers and friends. And it is clearly not our "Western materialism" of mind alone that causes us to regard his prescriptions for policy as childishly futile. The National Congress itself has now repudiated practically all of them except the pledge of half an hour's spinning a day as a qualification of membership of the Congress—a pledge which will be largely honoured by breaking it.

The extravagances of the utterances of Swarajist leaders are such as are unhappily familiar in all Nationalist movements. The people must be led. To rouse them leaders must stimulate feeling. The feeling most suitable and easy to excite in a subject community is hatred of the foreign rule—an emotion glorified in all patriotic text-books. To justify such hostility the foreigner must be allowed no credit for any natural virtues or for any merit acquired by reasonable and beneficent action. He must have imputed to him all the qualities of a fiend. This is what is now being done in India. Mr. Gandhi labels our Government as Satanic the industry of Manchester as immoral. Such Billingsgate is familiar in all similar struggles. John called Rome the Great Whore. Englishmen and Englishwomen in India, notwithstanding what they have done and what they still can must do for the country, have themselves, by their own inescapable limitations (or their bad manners) lent provocation for a good deal of the ill-will and hostility that are now fomented against them. Such dissidence was bound to grow as the education and Westernisation of modern India grew, as the connection and communications o the British in India with home and of the district administrations with Simla were improved. Its beginnings were noted by G. W. Steevens at the end of the last century and it has widened considerably since.

TACTICAL POLICIES.

Too much weight and importance are attached to emphemeral conflicts of tactical policy. The Swarajists have no idea of organising rebellion in India on behalf of any particular tactical formula, and could not do so if they desired to. So perspicuous a writer as Mr. Brailsford spoke last spring in the "New Leader" of "India" and "an adult India" as making the demands at that moment being put forward by the Swaraj party leaders, a metaphor absurd in any sense except as describing a section of the small educated modernised class that thinks in terms of Western politics. The Swarajists are not, however, the only people who can formulate political demands with a view to self-government, and they make them as a means to a national end which they share with the so-called "moderate" reformers. If all these reformers could frame their proposals in tangible shape, which the recent Belgaum Congress showed them increasingly unable to do, so as to obtain for them coherent and substantial general support instead of that of mere impatience and rancour against the 'status quo', the position would be more promising than in a 'critique' of real politics it at present appears.

The Mahomedans, whose then spokesmen united a few years ago with the Hindu Swarajists and Liberals generally to get us out of India, were not single-minded in that alliance. They are neither Brahmins nor Liberals, they have not cared always to disguise what they did want. Just recently there has been a good deal of advertisement of a supposed Mahomedan movement against Swaraj. A section of Mahomedans has been making running on behalf of their own communal interests, but although this is weakening the stability of the tactical party compact made some years ago, the aspiration for Indian self-government is advancing as steadily and rapidly among Mahomedans as it is among Hindus, and this particular movement is just as likely to advance as to retard the substantial development of that aspiration, for it may conduce to "Council-entry." The high-caste Hindus can hardly effectually work for the ideal of Indian democracy. Gandhi is sincere and consistent in his demand for civil rights for the outcastes, but seems to couple it with a programme which would mean a reversion to the Oriental peasant State, with government over it of the character we superseded.

The Swarajist party is able to make running with appeals to hatred, largely because no sort of counter-case or counter statement is or can be presented to the electors on behalf of the Government. The Moderates have no such "hot stuff" to appeal to, and their last election campaign was feeble and ill-organised. It is natural to every patriotic elector to want Home Rule and to vote for the candidate who promises him to get it most quickly.

THE PRESS AND INDIA.

The news telegrams from which most British readers have to obtain their impressions of Indian affairs are very ill-fitted to furnish a balanced and comprehensive judgment of what Indian politicians really desire. They are generally either merely sensational items—such as religious faction-fights—or they record barely an anti-Government vote in one of the Councils, which is absurdly represented as having "destroyed" the reformed Constitution; or, in most of those papers which give more room for Indian matters, the news is tendenciously framed for the disparagement of the reform movement and in support of the vain policy of reversion to the pre-reform Constitution.

The facts reported are often, moreover, not only less significant or important in themselves than their predominance in press telegrams suggests but essentially local facts and for judging of their importance need a large-scale mental map. For example, in 1924, in the Indian Legislative Assembly, consisting of 145 members, of which 26, including the president, were officials, 14 nominated unofficials, and 105 elected, only 45 were returned as Swarajists, with whom 12 others, classed as Independents, Sikhs, and Burmans, may generally be expected to vote. The balance of the majorities against the Government were "floaters" and opportunists. The case of Bengal was similar. In its Council, out of the 114 elected seats, only 37 were obtained by Swarajists and 13 by Independents; the balance of the narrow majorities against the Government was partially bribed or intimidated or voted with the Swarajists on such special issues as that of the vote for Ministers' salaries, which was prejudiced, as the Government admit, by dissatisfaction as to the personal suitability of the Ministers.

Swarajists were rather stronger in the Central Provinces. In no other Provincial Council could that party poll majorities.

In any partly elected legislature in which elected members can vote on questions of policy without executive responsibility for the political consequences of their vote there will always, as colonial experience of mixed Constitutions consistently shows, be voting against the Government in excess of the real degree of opposition to Government policy. If the Swarajists vote against the provision for useful public services not because they do not desire the services but because they desire to embarrass the Govt., so with equal irresponsibility will Moderates and Independents vote against the Government to show that they are on the popular side, so long as they know that their votes can entail no practical inconveniences to their constituents. This is one of the invariable defects of mixed constitutional government. It insidiously creates an unconscientious habit of mind in the elected members and so deteriorates them as statesmen; and also, very naturally, causes indignation among the representatives of the Government, and despair as to the possibility of getting honest and loyal co-operation in the public interest from the elected side. This strengthens the Die-hard attitude both in the public service and in the Supremacy party at home.

It is necessary to look through and behind the surface of such an apparent situation, and anyone with experience of such councils knows, as commentators at home often do not, that even the most uncompromising leaders of such an opposition, and certainly many of the Independents and Moderates, are really a great deal more reasonable and capable than their speeches and votes might appear to indicate; that the disheartening features of such a situation are curable only by the stress of responsibility; and that even when responsibility is granted it must be a long time before, if ever, it comes to be sanely and reasonably interpreted even in the very imperfect degree that it is in our own Parliament.

The ideal of any bureaucracy is absolutely correct and wise administration through inspired and impeccable rulers. That is also the ideal of Brahmin statesmanship, and neither ideal is attainable in mundane politics.

Further, whilst a great deal is made of the danger of terrorist action in India, this danger is at present peculiar to Bengal, although at other times it has taken shape in the Bombay Presidency, especially at Poona, the traditional metropolis of the Maratha power, and in the Punjab.

THE BENGAL TERRORISTS.

Unfortunately, there is a constant tendency and at any rate in a part of the British Press an apparent determination to identify not only the Swaraj party but the whole of the Nationalist movement in India with the Bengal Terrorist organisations and their conspiracies. It is essential for a proper dealing by England with Indian politics to understand that there is no real ground for this tendency and this endeavour. The Swaraj party as a whole is not in association with the Bengal revolutionary movement. Neither, it need hardly be said, the Moderates and the Independents. It would not be safe to say that this state of things may not change or that it may not be part of the policy of some Swarajist politicians to change it, but it is not so at present. Mr. Gandhi has vehemently denounced association with such a policy.

Throughout my term of office it seemed to me that British critics of the activities of the Swarajist party make a great deal too little allowances for the difficulties which political leaders in such a community as India must have in conducting and consolidating a political movement with whose purpose and inspiration very disinterested Englishman ought to sympathise—being, as they are, in accordance with our own spirit and the officially declared aims of our Indian policy. The general impression which would be produced by the predominant tone and content of Indian press news and editorial commentaries is that the Swarajists are a gang of factious seditionists. They are, in fact, the largest constitutionally formed political party in the country, and have the largest number of elected members of Councils. If they think, as they do, the Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution illusory, they have a perfect right to refuse to vote salaries for Ministers to be appropriated under it ostensibly to exercise a responsibility which they allege is a sham. It may not be a wise tactic—I do not think it is,—and if they are right in their allegation they have had opportunity to prove it before the recent Committee of Inquiry into the working of the reformed Constitution. But the tactic is not seditious. They are constantly accused of being a small clique of self-seeking office-hunters, to whose selfish authority it would be monstrous to hand over the illiterate masses of low-caste Hindus, ignorant Mussalmans, and the sixty million outcaste "depressed classes." But the principal difficulties of the party and the unpracticality which is denounced in its tactics arise directly from the fact that the popular backing comes from the democratic and equalitarian inspiration of Mr. Gandhi, whose foremost claim is for the human rights of the depressed classes, and that the politically minded Swarajists accept this claim.

But they are embarrassed by Mr. Gandhi's notions of practical political methods—the insane scheme of a national boycott of all the institutions of Government, from which they are gradually edging away, and the "spinning franchise,"—Mr. Gandhi believing that self-government cannot be attained until everyone spins for half an hour daily. If everyone did so, that would not establish self-government any more than if everyone in England became a total abstainer our domestic political problems would (as some temperance reformers believe) all be solved. Democracy involves the construction and working of certain constitutional machinery. The reformed Constitution may not be a perfect machine, but it is the actual organ of the going concern of government. The Swarajists have so far broken away from Mr. Gandhi's idea of peaceful anarchism as to enter the Councils. They are already divided as to whether they should not go farther and see what can be done with them. Their wisest policy is to try. They are abused because they denounce the principle of communal franchises, which practically all British statesmen who have had to consider Indian politics have similarly condemned as antagonistic to the development of democratic political institutions. They are scolded in our press, on behalf of the people who want to keep things as they are—by the method of "divide and rule,"—on the ground that religious antagonisms are fundamental and ineradicable in India. But they, with all other long-sighted statesmen, see that the only way to get political affairs out of the clutch of religious bigotry is to refuse to stereotype religious rivalries by identifying them with political electoral panels. If the question of the political and human rights of the "Untouchables" is to be made a religious question, and religious differences are to be made the basis of communal franchises, even this decision itself may have to be split into two or more "communities." The alternative may be that Christianity will continue to absorb and inspire, as it is doing, the 'outcaste' millions. And already we see the preposterous anomaly of a "Christian" communal franchise established. Christians, at least, might have been expected to join with Mr. Gandhi and the Swarajists in their repudiation of the principle of making political rights dependent on religious persuasion.

"LOST SOULS".

MR. B. DAS ON MUDDIMAN REPORT.

In the course of the debate in the Legislative Assembly over Constitutional Reforms, on the motion of the omission of grant for the Viceroy's Executive Councils Mr. B. Das made the following speech on 14th March 1925:

Pandit Motilal Nehru, the recognised leader the House, spoke this morning as the leader of the Swaraj Party. I wish he had spoken as the leader of nationalist India instead. So far in this House in his speeches he has spoken as the leader of the people of India but to-day he confined himself to his 45 followers and spoke on behalf of them. I am an humble fry in the Independent group of this House.

Pandit Motilal Nehru;—May I correct my Hon'ble friend? I did not speak only on behalf of the 45 Swarajists. I spoke on behalf of my country.

But, Sir, whatever party we may represent in this House, we also represent the people of India. There are 315 millions who are looking forward to our action in this House, and although I am myself an humble member of the Independent group, the leader of which is Mr. Jinnah who sits on the opposite bench, who has the full support of our group and who will speak for us later on. Sir, I speak on behalf of nationalist India. (applause).

Sir, my Hon'ble friend Pandit Motilal Nehru characterised the Reform Committee's majority Report as a camouflage. I say it is an eye-wash and as an eye-wash we must sweep it out. It is a pity that the two Indian Members who signed that report forgot their nationality. They forgot themselves. Of course one of them Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi has now changed his views and we find him to-day advocating a Royal Commission. I wish he had the moral courage in that report to speak out as an Indian, in spite of his being a Government Member. Mr. Chunilal Mehta and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir are also Executive Members in the Government of Bombay, yet they had the moral courage to speak out as Indians of what India needs. But Sir Muhammad Shafi is a lost soul. (Laughter). There was a Raja in the olden days in India, whose name was Trisanku, whose soul would neither go to Hell nor would go to Heaven nor would it reside on the Earth: it hung in the air. Similarly Sir Muhammad Shafi is not to-day on the Government Benches, he is not with the people of India, nor do we find him as the Governor of any Province. He is in short a lost soul. (Applause). He wants to come back to us to the people of India and he wants a Royal Commission. Where was his moral courage when he signed that report? But who is to be blamed for these lost souls among Indians? It is the Treasury Bench, it is the Government of India that is to be blamed for such lost souls. In the Mahabharata there is a story. When Yudhistira was asked he said that he did not want to be a Raja in the Kali-yuga. But the Government of India creates Maharajadhirajs. Their Exalted Highnesses. Their Serene Highnesses and these Rajas and Maharajas will sign any report and will give any support. I do not wonder at these lost souls of India; but I ask of this Government not to make of Indians, of real men true sons of India, lost souls. (Applause). They are men of India: they feel as patriotically as we the Opposition in this House feel; but by dangling before them Little Governorships and seats in Executive Councils you make them forget their duties to their Motherland.

RIGHT WAY.

However when I think of the Minority report, I am proud that my leader Mr. Jinnah had the moral courage to have accepted the Government offer to sit on the Reforms Enquiry Committee. He did consult his friends in the Independent group and had our hearty support. Sir, we are here not to obstruct, not to non-cooperate, not to go back to our constituency and our homes. We have come definitely to the Legislative Assembly to do some constructive work for the constitution and the country.

An Hon. Member:—Can you do it?

If we cannot do it at least we are trying our best to do it. But we have no alternative. You cannot non-cooperate in the Assembly. If we want to non-cooperate your place is not here, it is outside this House.

An Hon. Member:—Our place is everywhere.

We follow reason and reasonableness. My leader joined the Enquiry Committee and collaborated with his colleagues Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Dr. Paranjpye in bringing out constructive suggestions and constructive proposals for fresh reforms. That is what we want. I know we want Swaraj; we want complete self-government; yet under the limited scope of the enquiry they show us a way out. We admire their courage. We admire the way in which they have suggested a via media, so that the country, the Parliament and even His Excellency the Viceroy and our Finance Member during their discussions in England a month later will find their way how to satisfy the aspirations of the people of India.

Mr. K. Ahmed:—Ask them to take your leader there.

PLEA FOR UNITY.

Sir, this morning I was reading the 'Bombay Chronicle' of Thursday the 12th instant, and in commenting upon the bravery and the courage of those two Indian Members of the Bombay Government which I have already referred to, it quotes the views of these two members on party policy in Councils as follows:—

"The existence of parties on policies postulates the possession of full responsibility by the representatives of the people."

Well, Sir much has been made by the Government about the existence of so many parties. The "Bombay Chronicle" comments thus:—

"In India Government sit tight and expect Indians to play at parties and neutralise their energies to the relief of the Government.

It is a very pregnant remark to be addressed to the representatives of the people of India in this House. Are we here to play at being Swarajists, Independents, Moderates or Liberals or are we here to work as Nationalists as representatives of the people of India, to take united action against a bureaucratic Government that is not going to part with one inch of its power, with one inch of its vested interests? We must unite; we must not repeat what we exhibited last evening during the late hours that the Hon. the President allowed us to sit and vote against each other. We must unite and show to the Government and the country, show to the world at large, that India want reforms, that India wants Swaraj, and we must get it out of this Government." (Applause).

"HINDUSTANEE STUDENT."

The Hindustan Association of America, which has been rendering very great help to Indian students and others sojourning in America has launched upon a new venture. It has undertaken to issue a monthly bulletin dealing with the activities of Indian students in the States. Already two numbers have been published.

One is pleased to learn that Indian students in America are doing remarkable work. Some of them have earned high encomiums from their professors. Dr. Bairam D. Saklatwalla by his researches in Industrial Chemistry has distinguished himself internationally.

To enable intelligent, but poor students to prosecute their studies further, the Association has started a "Loan and Scholarship Fund." Already a sum of 580.72 dollars has been contributed. The journal publishes a list of articles of Indian interest appearing in the various American periodicals. News of general interest from India are also published.

The "Hindustanee Student" should prove of very material help to all Indian students desiring to proceed to the United States of America. The address of the journal is: The Hindustan Association of America, 1500 Riverside Drive, New York City, U. S. A.

RUSSSIA "PREPARING FOR WAR."

STRANGE STORY FROM MALTA.

Reuter's Malta correspondent wired to the British Press in mail week as follows:—It is learned from usually reliable sources in Russia, that the position of the Soviet Government has been critical since the dismissal of Trotsky. It is stated that the majority of the leaders consider the only way out of the present political difficulties is a successful war. Russia is making great preparations for war.

The War Department, it is added, has completed the organisation of fifty-six divisions of infantry, each supplied with four tanks and four aeroplanes, while orders have been given in Holland, Spain, and Italy for 200 aeroplanes. 500 field guns, 3,000 machine-guns, and 25,000,000 cartridges. An order has been given to one particular firm for ten heavy long-range guns. Large masses of cavalry are concentrated on the west and south-west frontiers of the Soviet Republic.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co., in their report dated New York, Mar. 12th say:—

Cotton: Although the passing of another week has served to accentuate the bullish aspect of fundamental condition, there has been a revival of reactionary sentiment. Realizing and short selling have been encouraged by the widespread belief that the recent advance has caused the technical position of the market to become impaired, by reiterated predictions of rains in the South-west and by the weakness in the grain markets. The fear that the present price of raw material may tend to restrict mill consumption, together with reports of a less active spot demand, have also had a bearish influence, but, in view of the selling pressure exerted on the market, its power to absorb the cotton offered has been most impressive.

In considering bearish opinions, it must be borne in mind that the enhancement of values since the end of January had, as its basis, not speculation but the unexpectedly rapid depletion of supplies of desirable cotton, and the increasing uncertainty of new crop prospects. The greater part of the buying which caused the advance was of an excellent character with the result that, so long as no marked change occurs in present conditions liquidation is unlikely to be of sufficient volume to bring about anything but temporary recessions. The encouraging expansion in the cotton goods trade at advancing prices and the increasing demand for forward deliveries lead us to think that there is no immediate necessity to discuss the possibility of curtailment of manufacturing activity.

With regard to new crop prospects, the weather throughout the belt excepting Texas has been favorable for planting preparations which are progressing rapidly. Anxiety on account of the absence of rains in the Southwest is increasing and, although some planting has been done in Texas, moisture is urgently needed in order to ensure germination of the seed.

The supply and demand situation continues to grow in strength. The into-sight movement now exceeds 13,000,000 bales and, estimating the total crop of 'int and linters at 14,500,000 bales, only 1,500,000 bales plus the small carry-over from last year can be brought forward during the remaining 21 weeks of the season. World's spinners' takings are 1,600,000 bales in excess of those during the same period last season. More than 6,500,000 bales have already been exported,, a total which is 2,000,000 bales ahead of a year ago. American cotton continues to be relatively the cheapest of all growths and the shorter staples are being increasingly used by European and Japanese spinners who formerly confined their purchases to the Indian product.

With these facts before us, we continue to feel that operations on the constructive side are likely to prove successful, and we advise the purchase of May or July on all setbacks.

JOWAR (RABI) CROP FORECAST.

The following is the forecast of the Jowar (Rabi) Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season 1924-25. The Estimates up to 1st March 1925:—

'Area'.—The total reported and estimated area under the crop stands as under:—

	Acres.
British Districts	... 6,048,000
Native States	... 1,138,000
Total	... 7,186,000

The total area in British Districts is 18.8 and 46.2 per cent over the area of the preceding year and the decennial average, respectively. Except in parts of North Gujarath where the area under the crop was restricted owing to the indifferent rains at sowing time, the area extended everywhere in the Presidency owing to the favourable rains of September which being both copious and well-distributed stimulated the cultivation of the crop in all rabi areas.

Season. The season started exceeding well for the crop. The rains of September gave ample moisture for sowing and the seed was put in the ground at the usual time. The germination was regular and even, and the condition of the crop in its early stage was all that could be desired. From the middle of October however, the rains became indifferent being neither well-distributed nor abundant and the crop began to deteriorate more particularly in the eastern portions of the Deccan and Karnatak. The rains practically closed from early November over most of the rabi area and the crop suffered seriously for want of moisture in many tracts of the east Deccan and Karnatak. The crop in South Gujarat, in North Deccan and in the Central belt of the Deccan and Karnatak, however, fared comparatively well, on the strength of the previous moisture, and may be said to have done fairly well on the whole. The 'rabi jowar', where it was not already ripe, was also damaged owing to the severe cold of the third week of January and as reduced in yield. The crop in places along the banks of rivers and in areas favoured with irrigation facilities has on the whole done very well and is expected to return a full normal yield.

Outturn—In view of the seasonal factors described above the crop in North Gujarat is expected to yield from sixty to seventy per cent. of the normal but that in South Gujarat may return a better yield about eighty per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan the crop in Khandesh and in the western portion may yield about eighty per cent. of the normal but in the more eastern tracts the yield may go down to only about fifty per cent. of the normal. In the Karnatak, the yield of the crop in the west of Belgaum and Dharwar may range from seventy to eighty per cent of the normal, but in the District of Bijapur and in the east of Belgaum and Dharwar the yield will vary between forty and sixty per cent of the normal. The outturn of the crop in Indian States will generally correspond with the outturn in the adjoining British Districts. In Sind, 'rabi jowar' is hardly grown to an extent to justify any special remarks.

The total estimated outturn works out as under:—

	Tons.
British Districts	... 919,000
Native States	... 177,000
Total	... 1,096,000

This outturn so far as the British Districts are concerned is 51.2 per cent. over the outturn of the previous year but is 41 per cent below the outturn of the preceding ten years.

JOWAR CROP OF 1924-25 AS A WHOLE.

Now leaving aside the distinctions kharif (early) jowar and rabi (late) jowar out of account and reviewing the current agricultural season for the jowar crop as a whole, it may be said that the conditions have been decidedly favourable to the crop during the earlier stages of growth, though it must be admitted that even during the current season there have been periods when considerable anxiety was felt about the well-being of the crop. Thus the early rains of June and July which provide moisture for sowing were defective throughout the Presidency with the result that the jowar seed could not be put in the ground till August in most areas. From the middle of August, however, the rains started in right earnest and continued excellent till about the middle of October and the condition of the crop in the latter half of this month was all that could be desired. From this time (middle of October) again the rains became precarious and the crop began to suffer in many areas, especially in the east Deccan and Karnatak. To add to this there was a severe cold about the end of January which further reduced the crop in yield. In spite of these adverse factors, viz., the want of early and late rains and the severe cold of January, however, the crop may be said to have done better than in 1923-24 both as regards the extension of area and the increase in yield, as will be seen from the following tables.

While the above is the season under review for the area in British Districts has advanced by 18.7 per cent over the previous year, the extended outturn is even better still being as much as 51.2 per cent over the last year, while as compared with the crop for average the area and outturn both show a rise of 23.7 and 3.3 per cent., respectively.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Apl. 12.

The storm in the Bay moved slowly north-westwards. Its centre now lies about one hundred miles west-south-west of Diamond Island. It appears to be weakening.

The western disturbance caused nearly general rain in Kashmir, local rain in North-West Frontier Province, Punjab hills with few falls in Punjab Plains and North-west of United Provinces. Rain also has fallen at few stations in Lower Burma Assam, Bengal, Madras and Deccan.

The chief amounts are: Shillong three quarters of an inch, Ambala, and Simla quarter, Sonama a half, Dras, Cherat Drosh and Bellary quarter.

Forecast: Decrease in North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir.

Earth-quake report: Moderate shock earth-quake at distance of about four thousand miles was recorded at Simla seismograph about sixteen and a half hours yesterday.—A.P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 10.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.838 inches.		
Temperature of Air	..	83.9 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	78.0 „
Dew Point	.. .. ..	75.4 „
Relative humidity of Air	..	76% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	1.4 „
Maximum temperature of Air		90.4 „
Minimum do. do.	..	78.7 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NE, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	104 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Apl.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Apl.	h.	m.	in ft	
Sat.	11	3	4	28	1	11	18	2	17	2
		15	39	26	1		21	11	19	1
Sun.	12	0	58	27	9	12	6	58	15	2
		13	41	28	6		19	25	18	3
M.	13	1	36	27	3	13	7	39	15	5
		14	29	28	1		20	19	19	2
Tu.	14	2	22	26	5	14	8	28	16	1
		15	24	27	4		21	24	20	0
W.	15	3	18	25	7	15	9	27	16	9
		16	31	26	8		23	1	20	4
Th.	16	11	39	28	2	16	16	45	16	9
		23	46	28	3		5	13	16	9
Fri.	17	5	54	24	6	17	0	35	20	1
		19	11	26	7		12	18	18	1

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

April 13 (Mon) Sunrise 6-24; Sunset 6-56.
April 14 (Tue) Sunrise 6h.23m Sunset 6h.56m.
April 15 (Wed) Sunrise 6h.22m. Sunset 6h.56m.
April 16 (Thu) Sunrise 6h.21m. Sunset 6h.56m.
April 17 (Fri) Sunrise 6h.21m. Sunset 6h.57m.
April 18 (Sat) Sunrise 6h.21m. Sunset 6h.57m.
April 19 (Sun) Sunrise 6h.19m. Sunset 6h.57m.
April 20 (Mon) Sunrise 6h.19m. Sunset 6h.57m.

CHEMICALS.

April 9.

Some activity was noticed in chlorate of Potash which changed hands at Re. 0-5-0 per lb. Home offers are very firm at £34 per ton and no ready stocks for prompt shipment are available. Zinc chloride caustic-soda, Epsom salt, hydrosulphide, Brown sugar lead and Zitharge practically kept unchanged. Dextrine is in demand at Rs. 21-4-0. Bichromate potash changed hands at Rs. 36 per cwt. Sodium sulphide has accumulated in large stocks and is quoted at Rs. 10-0-0.

Quotations are:—
Epsom salt Rs. 4/2/0
Antimony salt Re. 0/8/0
Acetate lead-white Rs. 37/0/0
Bleaching powder Rs. 17/0/0
Potassium Chlorate Re. 0-6-0
Caustic soda Rs. 20/0/0
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4/0/0
Dextrine Rs. 21/8/0
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 10/0/0
Acetic acid Re. 0/8/0
Anilins salt Re. 0/9/0
Glauber salt Rs. 4/8/0
Acetate lead Brown Rs. 33/8/0
Bichromate potash Rs. 36/5/0
Hydrosulphide soda Re. 0/11/9
Zinc Chloride Rs. 20/4/0
Farina Rs. 17/0/0
Alum of chrome Rs. 16/4/0
Bichromate soda Rs. 28-8-0
Oxalic acid Rs. 24/0/0

WAISAKHA CELEBRATION IN INDIA.

The thrice sacred festival, in commemoration of the Birth, Supreme Enlightenment and Parinibbana of Lord Buddha Sakyamuni, will be held on the 7th May, 1925, at the Sri Dharmarajika Vihara, Calcutta, Mrs. Foster Hall, Madras, and also at the sacred Buddhist places, viz., Lumbini, Buddha Gaya, Sarnath and Kusinara. The Executive Committee of the Maha Bodhi Society expects Buddhists of India, Burma and Ceylon to send their contributions to the Honorary Treasurer, Maha Bodhi Society, 4A, College Square, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, Apl. 9.

Tele. Transfers Mutilated.
Bar Gold Mutilated.
Bar Silver Spot Mutilated.

London, Apl. 9.

Rentes 3 per cent 46.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 1/2
Bar Silver 2 month hence 31 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet unchanged.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th ultimo
Market closed until Tuesday 14th

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRE. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stokholm	17.75
Christinia	29.93
Amsterdam	11.98
Switzerland	24.75
Prague	161.25

London, Apl. 9.

Exchange on London in Paris 93.25
Exchange on London in Germany not receieved.
Exchange on London in Italy not received.

New York, Apl. 9.

Demand Bills 4,77,62

DISCOUNTS

London, Apl. 9.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 9/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 17 1/2

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 1/2+1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 917/8+1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 1/8+1/16
Conversion Loan £77 1/16+1/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £10 13/4 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 3/4 unchgd.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 59 unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchgd.
Govt. Securities 3 percent 58 unchgd.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 11.

Ready:—21-13-3

vaida. Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Chitor 21-14-0	21-13-0		21-12-6
Visak 22-0-3	21-15-0		21-15-6

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—0—0
Visak 0—4—6
Tone—Market Steadv.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 11.

Ready:—74-6-0

vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Chitor 74-12-0	74-0-0		74-5-0
Visak 72-5-0	72-2-0		72-3-0

Teji Mandi.
Chitor 0—0—0
Visak 1—5—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SHARES.

London, Apl. 9.

Hongkong-Bank £139.
Chartered Bank £20 1/2 ex.
National Bank £46 1/2
P. O. Bank £11 1/8
Eastern Bank £ 6 3/8

LINSEED.

London, Apl. 9.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22 1/8 Apl./May sellers.
Linseed Tone:—Steady—Very little doing.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 44/3 Apl./May sellers.
Raw Linseed Buyers, etc 44 1/8 May/-Aug. buyers.
Linseed La Plata Argentine £20 1/8 Apl./May sellers £20 May/June paid Quiet about steady.
Cotton Bombay £95/8 April/May paid buyers and firm dearer.
Castorseed Bombay £22 5/8 Apl. May/-May steady.
Rapeseed Toria £ 20 1/2 Apl.May Hamburg sellers 20 1/4 May/June Rotterdam paid.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £ 19 3/4 Apl./May sellers.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £19/-April/May nominal.
Tone:—Firmly held-Quiet.

London, April 9.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Total Bullion £12,700,000 no change
Public Deposits £13,100,000 Dec. 4,700,000
Other Deposits £107,500,000 Dec. £9,000,000
Government Securities £39,900,000 Dec. £2,500,000
Ohter Securities £74,500,000 Dec. £10,500,000
Notes and Gold £26,000,000 Dec. £1,200,000
The Bank Reserve is 21.1 per cent of the Liabilities.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, April 11.

After the recent decline Reuter reported yesterday 1 to 5 points up in New York futures. The market was small and featureless. Liverpool has been reported 2 to 3 points lower.

Although a slight recovery was reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened steady at Rs. 454 i.e., Rs. 1½ higher than Thursday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate buyers for July/August. On selling by Japanese and Commission Houses the market declined to Rs. 450 and closed at Rs. 450 at 3 p.m. Whilst July/August Broach opened at Rs. 461½, i.e., Rs. 1½ higher than Thursday's closing rate. On moderate buying by Commission Houses the values improved to Rs. 462. Around this level Commission and Japanese Houses and Bazar operator were sellers and the market gave way to Rs. 458 and closed at Rs. 457½ at 3 p.m. The Sewri market is entirely closed to-day.

F.G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 401 and Rs. 405 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Thursday last and the demand was nominal.

The Marwari Bazar and the Sewri markets are closed for ready and forward business on Monday next for Easter Holiday and we will not issue our report.

Liverpool, Apl. 9.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 2500 bales.
Total Sales of East Indian 250 bales.
Universal Standard 13.23 Quiet.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 31.15

NEW YORK 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	24.12
July	24.42
Oct.	24.06

NEW YORK NOON CALL

May	24.11
July	24.40
Oct.	24.04

NEW ORLEANS 10 a.m.

Mar.	24.09
May	24.38

OPENING TONE AND PRICS.

Liverpool Apl. 9.

Future Delivery Prices:—

May	13.14—.1
July	13.20 unchgd.
Oct.	13.02

EGYPTIANS.

May	29.55—.40
July	28.25—.30
Nov.	23.45—.30

London 8th
Belgium 9476
Athens 27750
Cuban Sugar 13 5/8 Apl. sellers.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 9.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.
April	13.01—.03
May	13.11—.02
June	13.10—.02
July	13.18—.02
August	13.12—.02
Sept.	13.07—.02
Oct	13.00—.03
Nov.	12.90—.03
Dec.	12.89—.93
Jan.	12.86—.03
Feb.	12.82—.04
Mar.	12.80—.04
April	12.78—.04

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Apl. 9.

Apl.	29.25—.75
May	29.00—.75
June	28.45—.70
July	27.90—.65
Aug.	26.75—.65
Sep.	25.55—.65
Oct.	24.90—.55
Nov.	23.30—.45
Dec.	22.85—.55
Jan.	22.35—.45
Feb.	22.25—.45
Mar.	22.20—.45

Manchester Market unsettled with fair cloth inquiry.
Yarns:—Irregular—No business.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Apl. 9.

Total Actual Export 6,000 bales.
Total Forwarded consumers 53,000 bales
Total Imports 84,000 bales.
Total Stock 1077,000 bales..
Actual Weekly Sales 24,900 bales.
Watertwist 1/10 1/2
Printerscloth 45/9

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Apl. 9.

Scinde Good	10.05
Fully Good	10.45
Fine	10.85
Bengal Good	10.15
Fully Good	10.55
Fine	10.95
Oomra Good	10.70
Fully Good	11.10
Fine	11.50
Broach Good	11.05
Fully Good	11.45
Fine	11.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Apl. 9.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 8000
Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.
Day's Exports to Continent 13,000
Futures at New York.

May	24.16+.04
July	24.43+.05
Oct	24.08+.02
Jan.	23.98+.01
Spot Cotton at New York	24.40+.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.30+.05

Futures at New Orleans.

May	24.15+.05
July	24.43+.05

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 20 1/4
Demand Bills 4.77.62
Foreign Mined 66 7/8

CLOSING PRICES AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, Apl. 9.

Futures at New York.	
May	24.16+.04
July	24.45+.05
Oct.	13.00—.03
Jan	23.92+.01

Liverpool Apl. 9.

Cotton Delivery	Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.
May	13.11—.02
July	13.18—.02
Oct	13.00—.02
Jan	12.86—.03

MESSRS. NORDEN & CO.'S CABLES.

Bombay, April 9.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received the following cable from their friends, Messrs A. Norden and Co., of New York:—"Steadier on evening up before holidays."

METALS.

London, Apl. 9.

English best Selected Copper £64 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.G. £61
Copper Braziers £78 1/2
Yellow Metal 79/16
Hard Spelter 30. nominal.
Corrugated Sheets 16 1/2
Tin Block £233 1/4

COPPER.

Bombay, April 11.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3-4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	0	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		39	4	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		56	8	0
„ „ to 1		55	12	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		55	12	0
German Copper 1 1-2		64	12	0
„ „ to 1 3-4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1		66	0	0
„ „ 1 1-4		65	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 11.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	13	3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0	15	3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	12	6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	12	6
David	No. 10 1/2	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	12	0
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	12	3
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	11	0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	10	9
Japan	No. 40—1	1	5	9
„	No. 42—2	1	7	0
„	No. 20	1	1	0
„	No. 32	1	5	0

WHEAT.

London, Apl. 9.

Barletta Russo—64 lbs 58/6 Apl./May sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs 59/-Apl./May sellers.
Tone:—Quiet holiday tone smaller shipment.
Australian 58/6 Apl./May sellers.
Choice White Karachi 59/6 May/June value.
Soft Red Karachi 58/6 Apl. May buyers.
Two Club Calcutta 60/- Apl. May paid.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 11.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70 30	58	0	0	8	11	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	57	0	0	8	10	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	60	0	0	8	14	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	8	0	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	7	0	10	15	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	12	0	12	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	13	0	13	5	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	7	0	12	15	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72	0	0	14	12	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66	0	0	..		
Teelseed, Black	63	0	0	12	6	0
Poppyseed, White	13	4	0	13	12	0
Groundnuts	65	8	0	13	2	0
Mowrasced	9	4	0	9	12	0
Barley	41	0	0	6	0	0
Castorseed	65	8	0	13	3	0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..			..		
Jira	12	0	0	..		
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May	8	6	3			
Linseed, May	13	5	9			

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Apl. 9.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 17/7 1/2 June/July sellers.
17/3 July/Sep. sellers
17/1 1/2 Oct./Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 17/4 Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi 17/4 3/4 Oct/Dec sellers.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay April 11.
(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	..468/472	450 1/2	458
Oomra M.G. Fine	..440/50		
„ M. G. Black leaf.	..420/30		
Bengal M. G. Fine	..420/25		
„ M. G. F. G.	..405/10	401 1/2	405½
Khandesh Black leaf	..385/400		
Khandwa/Sanavad	..410/35		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	..400/415		
Harda	..445/55		
Ujjain	..445/50		
Parbhani	..430/40		
Purna.	..440/45		
Nander.	..445/50		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi.	..415/20		
Wardha/Warora.	..450/60		
Nagpur	..455/65		
Katol	..460/70		
Adoni	..470/80		
Sindh/American	..475/485		
Sangli/Mirai	..490/500		
Bagalkot	..475/85		
Coompta	..505/10		
Tirupur	..525/35		

Market closed.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 9-4-25	8780000	6175000
„ Yesterday do	8000	9000
Exports to date do	8009000	4770000
Stock at Ports 3-4-25	929000	584000
„ Interior Towns. do	751000	577000
„ Liverpool do	1052000	649000
Visible Supply 4-4-25	3574000	2209000
Quantity in Sight do	13487000	10221000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
—	2594833	2686180	2718259.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 2nd April.

1924-25	1923-24
9170	17435

Total Stock in Bombay on 2-4-25 8,43,810 B/s. last year—9,02,751 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 6th April.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	406064	804797	555392
China	152723	124693	246411
Japan	1056111	985063	1033764
Coast-Ports	21238	42962	34365
Total	1636136	1957515	1869932
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	23024	4969	4051
China Japan & Coast ports	44484	54346	137401
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
73-6-0	21-13-0	67-14-0	

Remarks:—12-0 p.m. On Thursday New York closed 4 up to 1 up and Liverpool 2 to 3 down.

Here the local market opened at Rs. 461 3/4 for July-August Broach and has since declined to Rs. 461 for this position with April-May Broach at Rs. 453 and Bengals at Rs. 403 and Rs. 407 for May and July respectively.

Opinion.—We have nothing to add to the remarks in our Weekly Report published on Thursday.

Ready Cotton.—There was a fair dmand at reduced prices on Thursday.

Holidays.—Our market will be entirely closed on Monday and this Report will not be issued.

Marwadi Bazaar Saturday 3-0 p.m. Market:—Weak.

Broach April-May Rs. 450, July-August Rs. 457½, Bengal May Rs. 401, July Rs. 405.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, April 12.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
Century	1	1	0
E. D. Sasoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	0
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb,	1	4	0
Swan	1	5	3
Finlay	1	5	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloch 8 Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tara per lb.	1	4	6
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	14	0
Phoenix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece £ 5	6	2	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	12	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pabaney	11	4	0
Hindustani	11	4	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	4	9
Textile per lb.	1	4	9

RUBBER.

London, Apl. 9.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 18 3/4 May/-June steady.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 21/1 Apl.
Tone firm consuming demand closing rather quieter.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/-

BARLEY

London, Apl. 9.

Karachi Barley Nominal

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home market's have been fluctuating but on the whole show a moderate decline both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. Early the market declined on long liquidation on reports of rain in Texas. In the middle of the week the market improved on some short covering but again gave way at the close on continued long liquidation on reports of rain in Texas and Oklahama.

The American markets continue to display a sagging tendency and values during the week have dropped quite substantially under the influence of more favourable weather conditions. Those working for higher prices have ultimately found too much cotton on offer, and as they looked for immediate profits, disappointment led to a liquidating movement with the result that values receded. The strong natural position of our commodity, with the rapid way in which it continues to disappear, has for some time pas been counater-acted by the extreme weakness in grain markets, and rather severe depression on the United State Stock Exchange. Whilst these factors have of course no direct influence on cotton, still they must affect the position to some degree as they induce a certain amount of selling by operators who have to liquidate their holdings with a view to making good the losses incurred elsewhere.

The weather in America is more favourable than ever during the week and prospects for the new American crops show a promising outlook. Although the Eastern portion of the belt has had excessive rainfall the Western Belt creates anxiety as the rain there is still reported insufficient, and an adequate quantity is needed. Generally speaking, there are various items attending the present progress of the crops, and hence it is far too early to be either unduly pessimistic or optimistic, particularly in view of the fact that the new crop has to wade through many vicissitudes during the coming months.

Trade reports from Manchester during the past week have been quite good, but business has been steady rather than plentiful. There has however, been a fairly good inquiry coming from India, whilst other outlets remain out of the market. The American spot demand, although on a reduced scale than the past week, has been quite fair, business put through being on a moderate scale.

On the whole whilst the present decline has gone too far we expect the markets to rally in the near future, and believe that before many weeks are over purchases at current levels will prove profitable transactions.

As regards the condition of the local market the decline has been further accentuated as a result of lower advices from the other side coupled with poor spot demand locally. The whole position depends largely upon new crop developments in America, but as the market has declined considerably during the last few days we think purchases at current leve of prices are reasonably safe.

The demand for ready cotton has fallen off considerably with mill buyers showing little or no interest. The whole point resolves itself into one of supply and demand and at present the demand for stapled description is entirely confined to Broach styles, other qualities being completely neglected.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:

		Last week	This week	
New York	May	24 63	24.16	—.47
„	July	24.90	24.45	—.45
„	October	24.40	24.08	—.32
„	January	24.19	23.98	—.21
Liverpool	May	13.41	13.11	—.30
„	July	13.45	13.18	—.27
„	October	13.17	13 00	—.17
„	January	13.02	12.80	—.16

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M.G. Broach April/May opened on the 3rd instant at Rs. 473 and gradually declined to Rs. 467 on selling by Commission Houses and a well-known Indore operator. On the 4th instant the Bazar opened easier at Rs. 462 in sympathy with a moderate decline in New York futures, and going up to Rs. 463 declined to Rs. 459 1/2 on Commission Houses and Bazar operators selling, but again recovered to Rs. 462 on general buying. On the 6th instant the market opened lower at Rs. 459 owng to a further drop in America and fluctuated within a narrow range. On the 7th instant the Bazar opened steady at Rs. 460 1/2 in accordance with a moderate advance in New York futures, and eased to Rs. 456 1/2 on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling. On the 8th instant the market opened at Rs. 454 1/2 and improved to Rs. 457 on Bazar operators buying. On the 9th instant the market opened at Rs. 453 easier in accordance with a moderate fall in New York futures and improved to Rs. 454 1/2 on general buying and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 452 1/2

F.G. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 475 1/2 on the 3rd instant and gradually eased to Rs. 470 1/2 on selling by a prominent Indore operator and Commission Houses From this level the market gave way to Rs. 461 on selling by a Japanese firm and Commission Houses, but again recovered to Rs. 467 1/2 on buying by Bazar operators and European exporters. On selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs the market again eased to Rs. 460 1/2 and after some fluctuations closed on the 9th instant at Rs. 460.

F. G. Bengal May opened on the 3rd instant at Rs. 419 and closed on the 9th instant at Rs. 406 the highest being Rs. 419 and the lowest Rs. 406. Whilst Bengal July opened at Rs. 423 and closed on the 9th instant at Rs. 411 the highest being Rs. 424 and the lowest Rs. 411.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Apl. 9.

So far as ready Sugar is concerned there was good demand and nothwithstanding large arrivals prices for ready Sugars have been advanced by four to six annas per cwt. all round. Bulk of the present stocks are in strong hands and we do not expect lower prices. As regards forward positions there was no particular business to report. importers are not sellers at lower rates.

Karachi and Calcutta reported better markets for ready Sugar with good enquiry while forward positions are neglected. Java reports a quiet market with limited business doing. London and America are also easier with fair business doing. The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

TMO Rs. 18/6/0 equal to 19s./9 FBH stocks 4000 bags.
TMO June 18s/4 FBH.
TMO July/Decr. 17s./6 FBH.
B.R.B. Rs. 18/6/0 equal to 19s./3 FBH. stocks 5000 bags.
Mauritius Rs. 18/2/0 to 18/4/0. stocks 235000 bags.
S.S. Brathon Castle arrived from Mauritius with 110,000 bags of sugar.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of Affairs as on the 3rd April 1925—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	.. ..	11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up	.. .. ..	5,62 50 000
Reserve	.. .. ..	4,67 50 000
Public Deposits	.. .. ..	23,63 82 000
Other Deposits	.. .. ..	69,51 12 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	..	8,00 00 000
Sundries	.. ..	1,33 53 000
Rupees	..	1,12,78 47 000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	.. ..	14,71 86 000
Other authorized securities under the Act	.. ..	1,22 10 000
Loans	.. ..	23,51 13 000
Cash Credits	.. .. ..	35,24 78 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	.. .. ..	16,41 27 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	.. .. ..	30 43 000
Dead Stock	.. .. ..	2,76 66 000
Sundries	.. ..	58 87 000
Balances with other Banks	..	18,23 000
		94,95 33 000
Cash	.. ..	17,83 14 000
Rupees	..	1,12,78 47 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	.. ..	£ 1,121,800
Advances in London	.. ..	„ 1,111,400
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	.. .. ..	„ 123,100

Percentage 17,39
Bank Rate 7%

MEMORANDUM.

Liabilities.

	Rs.	
Public Deyosits	.. 2,50,64,000	Decrease.
Other Deposits	.. 58,000	Do.

Assets.

Bank's Investments	.. 7,90,000	Decrease
Loanf	 1,52,54,000	Increase.
Cash Credits	 25,56,000	Do.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.. 1,95,63,000	Decrease
Cash	 1,50,55,000	Do.

Percentage 17.39.

KARACHI SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Karachi, Apl. 7.

(From Messrs. GULAB and CO.)

There is nothing to report. The business continues on a limited scale.

The Hyderabad Electric shares have found buyers at Rs. 76 per share.

Name of the Company.	Paid up value. Rs.	Present value. Rs.
Sind Light	100	152-8-0
Sind Lighterage	150	160
Larkana Jacobabad	100	73
Upper Sind	100	66
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electric	100	95
Hyderabad Electric	100	76
FLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mill	75	125
India Flour Mill	60	115
Century Flour Mill	100	101

MILL STORES.

April 9.

A quieter tone is the ruling feature of the market in the course of the week. Cotton Heads, Reeds Roller-cloth and other sundries practically kept dull, with quite insignificant demand. Heads are offered at 21d. and Reeds at 2½d. less 7½ per cent. Japanese Bobbins, have had some small demand. Ring Rabbeth 5" are quoted at Rs. 7/4, while Wilson Ring Bobbins at Rs. 14/10/0. Other Bobbins are almost quiet. No further interesting features have been noticed.

The quotations are:—
Heads—15/40s. Re 1/6/3.
Reeds Re. 0/2/7
Roller Cloth-16-oz-Ken Rs. 8/4/0
Roller Cloth-18-oz-Ken Rs. 8/8/0
Scroll Bandings Re. 1/5/6
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/0/0
Ropes Re. 1/15/0
Sizing flannellwill-62" Rs. 4/0/0
Stubbing tubes Wilson Rs. 49/0/0
Roving tubes Japan Rs. 22/0/0
Prins Conical 5" Japan Rs. 7/8/0
Ring Rabbeth-5"-Enamel Japan Rs. 7/8/0
Warper Bobbins English Rs. 60/0/0
Dobby Harness Rs. 20/0/0
Card cans Fibre Rs. 3/4/0
Sizing flannel-72" Rs. 4/8/0

COLOUR

April 9.

Prices are almost steady. Alizarines had some business at the ruling rates. Magenta Crystals and Indenthrines are in some demand Sulpher Black is steady miscelleneous section is quiet.

Quotations are:—
Alizerine-20 per cent-paste-Lunger Rs. 68/0/0
Alizerine-20-paste-Cow Rs. 68/0/0
Alizerine-20-per cent-paste-I. P. Rs. 66/0/0
Congo red Re. 1/6/0
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1/9/0
Methyl Violet Rs. 3/0/0
Victoria Blue Rs. 2/8/0
Sulphur Black Re. 0/14/0
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2/0/0
Perpurine-Delta Rs. 3/0/0
Magenta Xls Rs. 6/0/0
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1/5/0
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4/4/0
Soluble Blue Rs. 8/0/0
Fast Red Rs. 5/8/0

MY FRIEND THE REVOLUTIONARY.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

e Revolutionary whom I endeavoured swer some time ago has returned to charge and challenge me to answer questions that arise out of my pre- answers to him. I gladly do so. He to me to be seeking light even as I nd argues fairly and without much on. So long as he continues to rea- almly I promise to continue the dis- on. His first question is:—

o you really believe that the revolu- ries of India are less sacrificing, less or less lovers of their country than Swarajists, Moderates and Nationalists? I challenge you to keep before the the names of some Swarajists, Mode- or Nationalists who have embraced leath of a martyr for the sake of the rland. Can you be bold, nay, ar t enough to deny it in the face of his- facts that the revolutionaries have ced more for their country than any party which professes to serve India? re ready to make compromises with parties, while you abhor our party escribe the sentiments as poison. Will ot tremble to use the same word of rance for the sentiments of any other which is decidedly inferior in the f God and man to us? What makes rink from calling them misguided or venomous reptiles?"

not regard the revolutionaries of o be less sacrificing, less noble or vers of their country than the rest. respectfully contend that their sac- nobility and love are not only a of effort, but being ignorant and led, do and have done more harm to untry than any other activity. For, volutionaries have retarded the pro- f the country. Their reckless disre- f the lives of their opponents has on repression that has mode those not take part in their warfare owardly than they were before. Re- n does good only to those who are d for it. The masses are not pre- for the repression that follows in il of revolutionary activities and un- ly strengthen the hands of the very ment which the revolutionaries are to destroy. It is my certain con- that had the Chauri Chaura murders en place the movement attempted doli would have resulted in the es- ment of Swaraj. Is it, therefore, nder that with such opinion I call olutionary a misguided and there- ngerous patriot I would call my misguided and dangerous nurse who of his ignorance and blind love at the cost of his own life the physi whose system of medicine no doubt harm, but which I could not escape nt of will or ability. The result be that I would lose a noble son and down upon my head the wrath of ysicians who suspecting my complicity son's activities might seek to punish addition to continuing their harmful of treatment. If the son had at- d to convince the physicians of their or me of my weakness in submitting treatment, the physicians might have d their way or I might have reject- treatment or would at least have es- the wrath of the physicians. I do certain compromises with the other s, because, though I disagree with I do not regard their activities as ry harmful and dangerous as I re- the revolutionaries'. I have never the revolutionaries 'venomous rep- But I must refuse to fall into ics over their sacrifices, however they may be, even as I must refuse praise to the sacrifice of my mis- n for his sacrifice in the illustra- pposed by me. I feel sure that who through insufficient reasoning or sentiment secretly or openly give to the revolutionaries for their sac- do harm to them and the cause they at heart. The writer has asked me te instances of non-revolutionary pat- who gave their lives for the country. two completed cases occur to me as I hese nces. Gokhale and Tilak died their country. They worked in almost disregard of their health and died earlier than they need have. There necessary charm about death on the ws: often such death is easier than a f drudgery and toil in malarious s. I am quite satisfied that among Swarajists and others there are men will any day lay down their lives ey felt convinced that their death wou'd deliverance to the country. I suggest friend the revolutionary that death e gallows serves the country only the victim is a 'spotless lamb.'

'India's path is not Europe.' Do you believe it? Do you mean to say that are and organisation of army was not xistence in India, before she came in act with Europe? Warfare for fair e.—Is it against the spirit of India? *ishaya cha Dushkritam*—Is it something orted from Europe? Granted that it is, you be fanatic enough not to take Europe what is good? Do you ve that nothing good is possible in ope? If conspiracy, bloodshed and sacri- for fair cause are bad for India, will not be bad as well for Europe?"

do not deny that India had armies, war- etc., before she came in contact with ope. But I do say that it never was normal course of Indian life. The es unlike those of Europe were untouch- by the warlike spirits. I have already in these pages that I ascribe to the , from which the writer has quoted the brated verse, a totally different meaning n that ordinarily given. I do not re- it as a description of, or an exhorta- to, physical warfare. And in any case rding to the verse quoted it is God the Knowing who descends to the Earth to ish the wicked. I must be pardoned if fuse to regard every revolutionary as an all-knowing God or an *avatar*. I do not condemn everything European. But I condemn for all climes and for all times secret murders and unfair methods even for a fair cause.

"'India is not Calcutta and Bombay.' May I most respectfully put it before your Mahatmaship that the revolutionaries know the geography of India enough to be able to know this geographical fact easily. We hold this fact as much as we hold that a few spinners do not form the Indian nation. We are entering villages and have been successful everywhere. Can you not believe that they, the sons of Shivaji, Pratap, and Ranjit, can appreciate our sentiments with more readiness and depth than anything else? Don't you think that armed and conspired resistance against something satanic and ignoble is infinitely more befitting for any nation, especially Indian, than the prevalence of effortlessness and philosophical cowardice? I mean the cowardice which is pervading the length and breadth of India owing to the preaching of your theory of non-violence or more correctly the wrong interpretation and misuse of it. Non-violence is not the theory of the weak and helpless, it is the theory of the strong. We want to produce such men in India, who will not shrink from death whenever it may come and in whatever form—will do the good and die. This is the spirit with which we are entering the villages. We are not entering the villages to extort votes for Councils and District Boards, but our object is to secure co-martyrs for the country who will die and a stone will not tell where his poor corpse lies. Do you believe like Mazzini that ideas ripen quickly, when nourished by the blood of martyrs?"

It is not enough to know the geographical difference between Calcutta and the villages outside the railways. If the revolutionaries knew the organic difference between these, they would, like me, become spinners. I own that the few spinners we have do not make India. But I claim that it is possible to make all India spin as it did before, and so far as sympathy is concerned millions are even now in sympathy with the movement, but they never will be with the revolutionary. I dispute the claim that the revolutionaries are succeeding with the villagers. But if they are, I am sorry. I shall spare no pains to frustrate their efforts. Armed conspiracies against something satanic is like matching satan against satan. But since one satan is one too many for me, I would not multiply him. Whether my activity is effortlessness or all efforts remains perhaps to be seen. Meanwhile, if it has resulted in making two yards of yarn spin where only one was spinning, it is so much to the good. Cowardice, whether philosophical or otherwise, I abhor. And if I could be persuaded that revolutionary activity has dispelled cowardice, it will go a long way to soften my abhorrence of the method, however, much I may still oppose it on principle. But he who runs may see that owing to the non-violent movement, the villagers have assumed a boldness to which only a few years ago they were strangers. I admit that non-violence is a weapon essentially of the strong. I also admit that often cowardice is mistaken for non-violence.

My friend begs the question when he says a revolutionary is one who 'does the good and dies.' That is precisely what I question. In my opinion he does the evil and dies. I do not regard killing or assassination or terrorism as good in any circumstances whatsoever. I do believe that ideas ripen quickly when nourished by the blood of martyrs. But a man who dies slowly of jungle fever in service bleeds as certainly as the one on the gallows. And if the one who dies on the gallows is not innocent of another's blood, he never had ideas that deserved to ripen.

"One of your objections against the revolutionaries is that their movement is not mass-movement, consequently the mass at large will be very little benefitted by the revolution, for which we are preparing. That is indirectly saying that we sh 'l be most benefitted by it. Is it really what you mean to say? Do you believe that those persons who are ever ready to die for their country—those mad lovers of their country—I mean the revolutionaries of India in whom the spirit of *Nishkama Karma* reigns will betray their Motherland and secure privileges for a life—this trifling life? It is true that we will not drag the mass just now in the field of action, because we know that it is weak, but when the preparation is complete we shall call them in the open field. We profess to understand the present Indian psychology full well, because we daily get the chance of weighing our brethren along with ourselves. We know that the mass of India is after all Indian, it is not weak by itself but there is want of efficient leaders; so when we have begot the number of leaders required by constant propaganda and preaching, and the arms, we shall not shrink from calling, and if necessary dragging the mass in the open field to prove that they are the descendants of Shivaji, Ranajit, Pratap and Govind Singh. Besides we have been constantly preaching that the mass is not for the revolution but the revolution is for the mass. Is it sufficient to remove your prejudice in this connection?"

I neither say nor imply that the revolutionary benefits if the masses do not. On the contrary, and as a rule, the revolutionary never benefits in the ordinary sense of the word. If the revolutionaries succeed in attracting, not 'dragging' the masses to them, they will find that the murderous campaign is totally unnecessary. It sounds very pleasant and exciting to talk of 'the descendants of Shivaji, Ranjit, Pratap, and Govind Singh.' But is it true? Are we all descendants of these heroes in the sense in which the writer understands it? We are their countrymen, but their descendants are the military classes. We may in future be able to obliterate caste, but to-day it persists and therefore claim put up by the writer cannot in my opinion be sustained.

"Last of all, I shall ask you to answer these questions: Was Guru Govind Singh a misguided patriot because he believed in warfare for noble cause? What will you like to say about Washington, Garibaldi and Lenin? What do you think of Kamal Pasha and De Valera? Would you like to call Shivaji and Pratap, well meaning and sacrificing physicians who prescribed arsenic when they should have given fresh grape-juice? Will you like to call Krishna Europeanised because he believed also in the *vinash* of *dushkrutas*?"

This is a hard or rather awkward question. But I dare not shirk it. In the first instance Guru Govind Singh and the others whose names are mentioned did not believe in secret murder. In the second, these patriots knew their work and their men, whereas the modern Indian revolutionary does not know his work. He has not the men, he has not the atmosphere, that the patriots mentioned had. Though my views are derived from my theory of life I have not put them before the nation on that ground. I have based my opposition to the revolutionaries on the sole ground of expedience. Therefore, to compare their activities with those of Guru Govind Singh or Washington or Garibaldi or Lenin would be most misleading and dangerous. But by test of the theory of non-violence I do not hesitate to say that it is highly likely that had I lived as their contemporary and in the respective countries I would have called every one of them a misguided patriot, even though a successful and brave warrior. As it is, I must not judge them. I disbelieve history so far as details of acts of heroes are concerned. I accept broad facts of history and draw my own lessons for my conduct. I do not want to repeat it in so far as the broad facts contradict the highest laws of life. But I positively refuse to judge men from the scanty material furnished to us by history. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*. Kamal Pasha and De Valera too I cannot judge. But for me as a believer in non-violence out and out they cannot be my guides in life in so far as their faith in war is concerned. I believe in Krishna perhaps more than the writer. But my Krishna is the Lord of the universe, the creator, preserver and destroyer of us all. He may destroy because He creates. But I must not be drawn into a philosophical or religious argument with my friends. I have not the qualifications for teaching my philosophy of life. I have barely qualifications for practising the philosophy I believe. I am but a poor struggling soul yearning to be wholly good—wholly truthful and wholly non-violent in thought word and deed, but ever failing to reach the ideal which I know to be true. I admit, and assure my revolutionary friends, it is a painful climb but the pain of it is a positive pleasure for me. Each step upward makes me feel stronger and fit for the next. But all that pain and the pleasure are for me. The revolutionaries are at liberty to reject the whole of my philosophy. To them I merely present my own experiences as a co-worker in the same cause even as I have successfully presented them to the Ali-Brothers and many other friends. They can and do applaud wholeheartedly the action of Mustapha Kamal Pasha and possibly De Valera and Lenin. But they realise with me that India is not like Turkey or Ireland or Russia and that revolutionary activity is suicidal at this stage of the country's life at any rate, if not for all time in a country so vast, so hopelessly divided and with the masses so deeply sunk in pauperism and so fearfully terror-struck.—"Young India."

BEGGAR PROBLEM IN MADRAS.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS LEGISLATION.

MADRAS, April 9.

The Committee of the Madras Corporation appointed to report on the beggar problem in the city and suggest necessary solution has submitted a comprehensive report. It recommends, by way of a solution, that all persons, religious mendicants or otherwise, found begging in the public streets, bazars and other places of public resort, other than places of public worship and bathing ghats, should be brought under legislative control that beggary by persons affected with contageous diseases like leprosy and by children should be made a cognisible offence, even when it is practiced from door to door or in or near places of religious worship and bathing ghats and that rowdy and clamourous beggars should be brought to book even when they ply their profession from door to door or in or near places of public worship and bathing ghats. The Committee is not for any separate pauper legislation on the lines of those obtaining in Western Countries and suggests few amendments to the existing acts such as the City Municipal Act, the City Police Act and the Madras Children's Act, which can be embodied in a special amending Act.—A.P.

BOMBAY POSTAL AND R. M. S. CONFERENCE.

BARODA, April 11.

The fifth session of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Conference opened here to-day at the College Hall, Mr. N. C. Kelkar presiding. Proceedings commenced at 3 p.m. when about 150 delegates and visitors were present. After Dr. Vakil, Chairman of the Reception Committee, had read his speech, Mr. Kelkar delivered his address in which he referred to the recent discussions in the Assembly on the subject of postal grievances. He pleaded for provident funds and gratuities for non-pensionable employees. He could not agree with the comparisons by Government with the wages of other Government employees as in the post office, with the existing service conditions, the demands of the lower staff were for a living wage. He concluded by urging the Conference to concentrate on a few well-selected central points and to press those demands before Government took any action.—A. P.

LEE AND MUDDIMAN RECOMMENDATIONS.

DECCAN SABHA'S PROTEST.

POONA, April 10.

The Council of the Deccan Sabha under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. R. Gandhi, pleader, has passed a resolution condemning the majority report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee as most unsatisfactory and disappointing and urging the appointment, in the interest of the smooth working of the constitution, of a representative Royal Commission to make a thorough investigation into the question of further constitutional advance. The resolution also thanked Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Paranjpye for having made out a conclusive case against the continuance of the present system. Another resolution related to the Lee Commission's recommendations touching the re-organisation of the Medical Services. The resolutions gave expression to the Sabha's strong objection to the novel principle enunciated in the report that attendance by medical officers of their own race should be available to members of the Services and their families and requested Government to reject all the recommendations of the Commission based on such racial considerations. The Sabha also protested against the proposed increase in the salaries and emoluments of the officers of the superior medical services and deprecated any stimulus to recruitmen in England by offer of enhanced salaries which the country could not afford.—A. P.

PROPOSED PARSI COLONY AT URAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reply to some candid criticism of a "Parsi Correspondent" in your issue of third instant, please grant me a short space in your paper. I always welcome such candid constructive criticism, and reply readily.

Bridge:—It is a matter of great regret that nobody has as yet tried to remove the difficulties of passengers caused through want of a pier or a bridge, though for years many millionaires and wealthy people have landed on the shore of Uran undergoing much trouble. I tried to solve this difficul. by by proposing the erection of a hanging wire rope bridge with wooden planks and supported on concrete pillars, which would cost 10 to 15 thousand rupees. Some people doubt my estimates, and others the durability of such a bridge. In my travels round the world I have observed many such piers and bridges in Europe, America and China, Japan and many islands which are situated like Uran and which are well colonized. This experience has enabled me to undertake the colonization of Uran. The sea between Bombay and Uran is a coasting sea and not midsea or mid ocean, and you cannot expect a terrible storm at the coasting sea of Uran. Now, please just think of the bridge I propose. We require only 1,000 ft. bridge from the shore reaching upto the steamer. I propose a bridge hanging on strong wire-ropes of one inch diameter. Such wire-ropes are very very strong. There are three rows of such wire-ropes over which wooden planks are fixed up with railing on both sides. And the bridge can be supported on massive concrete pillars. The bridge will be above the height of the waves, so it will be quite safe and massive concrete pillars can very well stand the fury of the waves as we find in the case of many existing pillars. I estimate the cost to be Rs. 5,000 for wire-ropes, Rs. 5,000 for wooden planks, and Rs. 5,000 for a few massive concrete pillars over which the bridge will be hanging. During the process of colonization, this hanging bridge will be gradully filed up every year with a concrete dam from below so that in a few years there will be a complete dam below the bridge. Thus the bridge will in a few years become a solid bridge from below. Thus, you can very well realize the strength, durability and estimation of such a bridge, which I propose to undertake.

Steamer Service:—As I have already informed you, Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. have assured me to give an hourly service if Uran is colonized. There are so many Parsee firms who have steamships and launches at their commands who are also willing to undertake such a service. I expect some of our millionaires to present such steamships to our proposed colonies, because such steamships cost us a few thousand rupees or over a lakh. As I stated before, Uran sea is a coasting sea, and we should not expect fury of the storms as in the midocean. I can produce evidences of persons going every day at Uran on business even in the monsoon, by boats. Even in terrible storms, which would hardly take place twice in a year colonists are not stranded. They can have their way by the G.I.P. Railway live from Mumra station from where Uran can be reached by bus in two hours. Some people do go by this way also. I am told by these gentlemen that during the virulence of plague in Bombay about 500 Parsee families had taken shelter at Uran, and they had not a single case of plague or cholera. People were then attending services in Bombay by regular steamer service. No sane man would ever believe that an island and a hill like Uran exposed on all sides with sea and not much populated should have bad climate and water! From my personal experience, I dare to say that the lovely hill of Uran is a perfect health resort, with purest and balmy air, good mineral water and profuse vegetations and fruits.

Water Supply:—There are many wells existing in Uran to provide sufficient water to people. Two American "tube wells" are sufficient for the proposed colony.

I have proposed a Parsee colony at Uran for the following reasons:—

(1) Most of Uran belongs to Parsee millionaires, who can give their lands very cheap. So that we have cheap living.

(2) The Island of Uran has lovely and balmy shores on all sides.

(3) I want to colonize the west side of Uran just opposite Apollo and Ballard Piers. This west side is very lovely and healthy.

(4) In Uran we can have cheapest rents verging from Rs. 5 to maximum Rs. 50. (If about 18 distilleries with necessary alterations can be changed into residences for the poor, about 200 poor families can live in 2 rooms at Rs. 5 per month).

(5) Some of these distilleries can be utilized very cheaply as dairy farms, poultry farms, industrial homes, markets etc. Thus Uran can be transformed into an industrial colony giving employments to hundreds of unemployed Parsees.

(6) Owing to large extensive and cheap lands we can have hundreds of garden cottages, with American wooden cottages of Rs. 5,000/6,000 and at the maximum rent of Rs. 50, hundreds of Parsee families can own such cottages and live happily with their families.

Some people ask me whether wooden cottages will stand our climate. Just think for a moment of your wooden doors, windows, tables, chairs, tram and railway waggons and other wooden things that are remaining so well for many many years. Wood has a long life and can bear the strain of different climates. Think of wooden houses of Europe, America, China and Japan. Think of modern inventions and discoveries of European scientists in the field of wood work!

I am going to deliver a lecture shortly on the subject, so I do not write more here.

I earnestly appeal my Parsee community to ponder over the immense advantages the Parsees will derive from this Uran Colony as regards health, wealth and prosperity and so try to surmount all difficulties and by being "up and doing" for this noble cause.—Yours etc

B. S. BANAJI.

Irani Building,
Forjett Street.
April 4.

IN AID OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

AN APPEAL.

The Governing Council of the Medical Relief League, Bombay, of which Khan Bahadur Dr. J. K. Daji is Chairman and Dr. B. V. Rayakar is Hon. Secretary, have issued the following appeal:—

The Governing Council of the Medical Relief League, Bombay, have to make an important announcement to the members and the general public of Bombay and elsewhere. It is well known that one aim and object, firmly kept in view in constitnting, as from 1st January 1925, the Medical Relief League, Bombay, as a new Association out of the nucleus of the Dispensary Committee of the Social Service League, was to extend and widen the sphere of its activities and beneficent operations, and not confine them to the maintaining of that good old Institution, the Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary at Byculla. Even within the short period that has elapsed since the formation of the League it has been found possible to advance this aim and object, and a new sphere for helping the poor and the afflicted has been discovered and duly availed of.

The origin of the new activity lay in a visit, recently paid, as recounted in the report attached, by a party from the Governing Council of the League, consisting of Mr. Shaikh Yakoob Vazeer Mahomed, Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye, Drs. B. V. Rayakar and S. Cornalieus to the N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana. In that Hospital are accommodated about 300 men and women in various stages of lunacy, in some cases of criminal character, different wards being assigned for different purposes. The locality is well-suited for the purpose, being shady, secluded and healthy. The Hospital had hitherto been in charge of members of the I.M.S., irrespective of any special training. Recently, however, it has been placed in charge of an Indian specialist of high British qualifications, Dr. Y. N. Kadam under whose fostering care and zealous attention, a number of improvements have already been made and there are evident signs of sustained progress. The representatives of the League, who paid the visit mentioned, were very favourably impressed with all they saw, and in particular with the look of cheer, hope and confidence, to be easily observed on the face of almost all the inmates. There was nothing of the raving rowdiness and confusion or disorderliness, which generally characterizes the atmosphere of such Institutions. The Government and Dr. Kadam are doing all they can, but under the existing circumstances there are limitations, beyond which public funds can not be used in institutions of this kind. The absolutely necessary is done by the state, and the rule in all civilised societies is for the outside public to supplement this by those bedside comforts and reliefs, amusements and diversions, which lighten the pains of ailments and materially help a speedy and complete recovery. The help of this kind which it has been found would be very welcome at the N. M. Mental Hospital, has been stated with sufficient clearness in the attached report. Briefly, it would, for the present, as arranged by the Council, embrace the provision of:—

(1) Invalids' spring cots, easy chairs, etc.

(2) Rare and costly drugs and medicines outside the sanctioned Government schedule.

(3) Amusements, such as cinema or magic lantern shows, musical concerts, magic performances, etc.

(4) Organisation of something like an employment bureau for patients fully cured and discharged and duly certified to be fit and safe.

The Governing Council of the Medical Relief League, Bombay, have, as stated before, definitely undertaken the work of giving Relief and Help of the above character. They have no doubt that they will have the full sympathy and co-operation of the members and the general public. The funds at the disposal of the Governing Council of the League won't permit of a large expenditure in this direction. They therefore beg to make this earnest appeal for funds and will very gratefully welcome donations, in money or in kind, and they may be either for general purposes or for special relief for mental defectives and others.

"RECOGNISE OUR UNION."

MILL-WORKERS' DEMAND.

LUCKNOW, April 9.

All the mill hands of the Upper India Pauper Mills of Lucknow have struck work. Altogether about thousand men are affected the grievance of these men is that the extra allowance of 25 per cent of their wages was stopped in January last and the company refused to consider the men's case for the continuation of this allowance. In reply to the ultimatum submitted by these men before they struck work the employers stated that the allowance was a sort of concession to the employees representing the latter share of the profit that the mill was making during the period of boom in the paper market in India but that in these days the mill was being run at a loss and so the company could no longer afford to make any concession to the men.

It appears that the mill-hands are prepared to come back to work even without the allowance but only on the condition that the company would recognise their newly formed union as a legitimate and representative body. The directors of the company insisted on the men first resuming their work unconditionally but the men refused to do so.

The mill authorities say that a few strikers are forcibly keeping back the majority of the men who have struck work with the result that occasional fracases are taking place among the strikers. The strikers dispute this allegation of the employers and maintain that there is perfect harmony in their camp. The police are on the alert and no serious breach of peace is apprehended.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SDIE.

IMPORTANT POINT OF INSOLVENCY LAW

AVOIDANCE OF VOLUNTARY TRANSFER.

(Before Sir Norman Macleod Chief Justice and Justice Coyaji).

Nagindas Dayabhai .....Petitioner.

vs.

Gordhandas Dayabhai and another ...Opponents

This was a revision application under sec. 75 of the Provincial Insolvency Act against the order of Mr. P. J. Taiyarkhan District Judge of Surat confirming the order of Mr. K. V. Desai Sub-Judge of Surat declaring the transfer dated 2-11-1920 executed by the insolvent Thakor Girdhar in favour of the present petitioner annulled under Section 53 of the Provinvial Insolvency Act (V of 1920).

The facts of the case were as follows:—

One Thakor Girdhar sold his house to the present petitioner on date 2-11-1920 for Rs. 699. On date 17-7-1922 the said Thakor Girdhar applied to the first class Sub-Judge's Court at Surat for being adjudged an insolvent. On date 18-11-1922 the adjudication order was passed, and the insolvent was required to apply for discharge within 6 months. On date 4-5-23 the insolvent filed a discharge application. On date 10-7-23 the present Opponent No. 1 and a creditor of the insolvent filed an application opposing the discharge of the insolvent, and on date 21-7-23 the Opponent No. 1 gave an application for making an inquiry into the transactions effected by the insolvent prior to his insolvency. The Receiver made a report on date 28-8-23 to the effect that although the sale in dispute took place within 2 years of the presentation of the insolvency petition as proper consideration was paid that was not a case for him to take action under Section 53 for annulling the said transfer. Thereupon the Opponent No. 1 on date 29-9-23 made an application to the Court to the effect that the sales made by the insolvent were without consideration and were effected within 2 years of the presentation of the insolvency petition and that as the Receiver refuses to take action under Section 53 he may be allowed to do so. The learned Sub-Judge issued notice to the petitioner to show cause why the transfer dated 2-11-1920 by the insolvent in his favour should not be annulled under Section 53 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, and after hearing the parties and taking into consideration the circumstances that the insolvent was in embarrassed circumstances at the time of the transfer that the transferee was a near relation of the insolvent's and was convicted of receiving stolen property and sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment, that payment of consideration was not satisfactorily proved, that possession of the house had not passed to the transferee, and that the sale proceeds of the other house were more than sufficient to pay off the mortgage debt—held that the transfer was made in good faith and for valuable consideration, and that as under Section 28 (7) the adjudication order related back to the date of the prosecution of the insolvency petition the transfer in question being within 2 years thereof was annulled under Section 53 of the Provincial Insolvency Act and possession of the house was directed to be given over to the Receiver.

The petitioner appealed to the District Court and the learned District Judge found that the transfer in dispute was made neither in good faith nor for consideration and relying on 46 Cal 991, 491. (283) (35 M L J 296) and 42 All 433 held that the effect of Section 28 (7) of the Act on the interpretation of the words "if the transferor is adjudged insolvent within 2 years after the date of the transfer" in Section 53 was to put back that point of time to the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition and consequently confirmed the lower Court's order annulling the transfer and dismissed the appeal with costs.

The petitioner filed a revision application to the High Court against the said order and Counsel on his behalf contended that the words in Section 53 should be construed not with reference to the intention of the legislature but with reference to the language which the legislature did in fact employ. That the words "adjudged insolvent" referred to the date of the adjudication order, and not to the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition by relation back under Section 28 (7). That this interpretation of the words "adjudged insolvent" received further support on a comparison of the language employed in Section 53 and 54. If the legislature intended that those words should relate back to the date of the presentation of the insolvency petition they should have added the words "on the petition presented" after the words "adjudged insolvent" in Section 53 as is done in Section 54 but the intention of the legislature does not seem to be so otherwise they would have changed the phraseology of Section 53 when the Act was twice amended in 1907 and in 1920. The case in 45 Cal. 991 although similar to the present case took into consideration an extreme case for interpreting Section 53 and that was not justified by the plain language of Section 53. That even if those words were held to relate back to the date of the insolvency petition it was solely for the purpose of vesting the property in the Receiver and not for avoidance of transfer.

It was argued on behalf of the Opponent No. 1 (creditor) that Section 53 was to be read along with Section 28 (7) of the Act, and that reading these two Sections together the words "adjudged insolvent" meant the date when the adjudication of insolvency against the insolvent took effect and not the date when the order adjudicating the transferor insolvent was passed. That seemed to be the meaning of those words and the intention of the legislature otherwise it was not possible to give any real meaning to the word "relate" or to the words "take effect from" contained in Section 28 (7). That three leading High Courts in India viz Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad had interpreted the Section as contended by the Opponent. in 46 Cal 991; 35 M. L. J. 296 and 42 All. 433 respectively. The learned Counsel's argument that 46 Cal 991 took an extreme case into consideration was ably met by the remarks of Justice Sadasiva Ayyar in 35 M. L J 296 at 302 where His Lordship remarked that "it was difficult to believe that the right of the Receiver under Section 36 (present Section 53) to avoid transfers was intended by the legislature to be dependent upon the pressure of work in the Insolvency Court or upon the cleverness of the insolvent in protracting the proceedings or upon the delay in serving notices on all the creditors before the passing of the order of adjudication." The language of Section 54 had nothing to do with the interpretation of the words "adjudged insolvent" in Section 53 Section 53 related to avoidance of voluntary transfer of property whereas Sec. 54 related to avoidance of preference in case of transfer of property, payments made, obligations, incurred etc. Under Sec. 54 the prefered creditor was more leniently dealt with than a voluntary colourable or fraudulent donee under Sec. 53 (also Sec. 135 M.L.J. 296 at 303). That the learned Counsel's contention that if there was relation back it was only for purposes of vesting was not correct, the relation back was for purposes of avoidance of voluntary transfers, also as observed by Justice Old field in the above Madras case. The view contended for by the opponent received further support from a consideration of the Secs. 9 (f), 17, 31 (a) and 55 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act III of 1909 from corresponding sections 1 (f), 7 (1) 37(1) and 42(1) of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1914 and from Halsbury's Laws of England Vol. II paras 38, 295 158, 466 (3) and 463.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments made the rule absolute with costs throughout.

Counsel Mr G. N. Thakore with Mr. M. B. Daya appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Bansidharlal D. Mehta appeared for the opponent.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

ANTI-INDIAN LEGISLATION

A FRESH MOVE FROM NATAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHANNESBURG, March 14.

The Colour Bar Bill, it appears to be a dead certainty, will pass its second reading inspite of the vehement protest of S. A. P. Press which rightly criticizes the bill as the most revolutionary, as it pounces upon the rights of Asiatics and Natives to be the skilled labourers of the country. The Union Government is now free from its worry, because the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Amery, has already declared the bill to be solely within the jurisdiction of the Union Parliament. In a few days' time it will be known throughout the world that the Nationalist Government has re-established the colour-bar and the Asiatics are thrown overboard to roam in the streets of the cities of South Africa.

Though the Nation declares that the bill will have far-reaching consequences, still the "pact" press defends it on the sole ground of White supremacy. "The Guardian" of Durban has the following to say on the question:—

"At least ninety-nine out of an average hundred of White men and women in South Africa, questioned on the desirability of taking steps to make South Africa a White man's country, offering an assured future to the European children who are growing up in the land, would answer most emphatically favouring drastic action by Parliament in that direction."

The opposition bases their sole argument on the Indian question and terms it international. "The Rand Daily Mail" has in spite of its pro-White policy, has the following comment:—

"As we pointed out on a previous occasion, the Bill makes the question of the Colour Bar not only national, but international. It is likely to be resented both by natives of this country and by millions of people in the Indian Empire." The same paper referring to the broad question of the Union's Asiatic policy states in the same article that "South Africa cannot submit to dictation from Delhi."

The death-knell of Asiatic, chiefly Indian existence will be sounded from the lips of Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Interior, in Parliament at a later stage in the present session. At question time, early in March, in the Union House of Assembly, Mr. Nel (S.A.P. Newcastle) asked the Minister of the Interior:—

"To what extent, if at all, does the Government intend during the present session to carry out the promise of the Minister of the Interior to introduce legislation to deal with the Asiatic question on the lines of the motion introduced by the Hon. member for Illovo (Mr. Warwick) during the last session of Parliament, and (2) if any such legislation is to be introduced, when will it be published?

The Minister replied:

(1) As will appear from "Hansard", the Minister of the Interior did not promise to introduce legislation on the lines of the motion by Hon. member for Illevo, though he undertook independently to investigate the question during the recess, and, if possible, to introduce legislation during the present session;

(2) Legislation dealing with the Asiatic question is now in preparation, and will probably be introduced at a later stage.

The Indians of South Africa know fully well the tendency of the Nationalist-cum-Labour Government and they believe that this Bill will come forth to be the most drastic in the history of South Africa. They are passing through a very critical stage; but when they read the debate in the Indian press on Mr. V. J. Patel's bill to withdraw from Americans and Colonials those "previleges" which they at present enjoy in criminal trials, they certainly are very much pained to see that so much importance has been given to the Viceroy's negotiations with the Union Government, which never consults India on the question of their Indian policy. In Mahatmajee's words the Viceregal answer was "non-committal." It betrayed unnecessary consideration of the difficulties of the Union Government which never observes delicacy when it has to make its choice. We wonder what led Dr. Gour, the author of "reciprocity bill" and Sir Purushottamdas, the avowed champion of the Indians Overseas, first to stand neutral and the other to oppose the quite legal and self-respecting Bill of Mr. V. J. Patel? The "Swarajya" of Madras when it comments over this debate with the note headed "Brutal Candour," says, "to observant minds, Lord Reading's speech is the clearest indication that because South Africa is a self-governing land and India is but "the gilded slave," therefore we must speak with bated breath and whispering humbleness." Let me say candidly that India, inspite of the fact that there is unanimity of opinion on the Indian Overseas question, does not seem to care for her self-respect which is being every day attacked in the other parts of the world owing to her "wait and see" policy.

ANOTHER LAW AGAINST INDIANS.

Natal, the Brighton of South Africa, solely made by Indians, is never ashamed of its enemity towards its Indian population. The Britishers of Natal are always forming plans to imperil the Indian existence and to put such difficulties in the way of Indians as to force them to quit the country. It is notified in the Natal Provincial Gazette that a draft ordinance is to be introduced in the forthcoming session of the Council which defines the qualifications of voters in townships. This ordinance aims at the deprivation of the rights of Indians to vote in Local Board and Town Board Elections. This Bill clearly states that no male person shall be placed on the Town Roll who is not entitled to be placed on the Parliamentary Voters' roll of the Province of Natal, nor shall a female who (not being of European origin) is a descendant in the male line of a person who is debarred by law from being placed on the Parliamentary Voters' roll aforesaid, be entitled to be placed on the Town Roll aforesaid.

It was only last month that the Governor-General in Council gave their assent, to the "Boroughs Ordinance" which deprived the Municipal franchise and India will see, that here is the bill that will deprive every Indian of Natal of his rights to vote.

A WHITE SUBURB.

The Boycott movement in Southern Suburbs of Johannesburg has at last borne its fruit when we see that 33 per cent. of the Asiatic stores had to close their business in the course of 18 months. The Whites of these suburbs always indulge in venomous attacks on Indians and terming them "plague carriers" "no asset to the country" emphasize the necessity for self-defence of the whites and the establishment of a white suburb.

All these are the difficulties which worry the leaderless community of S. Africa. They look to India for help. Will India help?

AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

SOME RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HARDWAR, April 9.

The second day's proceedings began with essays on Ayurvedic Physiology and tuberculosis. The following resolutions were passed:

That the Standing Committee be authorised to draw up a list of qualified Vaids and furnish the local bodies and the municipality with the same and urge them to accept certificates granted by Vaids approved by the Mahamandal. The rules for eligibility were proposed by Dr. A. Lakshmipathi and adopted on the proposal of Dr. Gananath Sen. It was also resolved that the prantik mandals should send to the Mahamandal a list of qualified Vaids twice a year.

(2) That the constitution of the Mahamandal shall be so framed as to be representative of the prantik, district, tahsil, and village medical associations, and that a committee consisting of the President, Dr. Gananath Sen and Dr. Lakshmipathi be appointed to frame the rules connected therewith.

(3) That the propaganda work on public health according to Ayurvedic principles be conducted on a large scale in each province specially in times of the prevailance of infectious diseases.

(4) That a register of qualified Ayurvedis Vaids be maintained by the Mahamandal and the prantik mandals and that the public be warned regarding the issue of bogus degrees bestowed by unauthorised Vaids and associations and that a list of recognised institutions be published every year by the Mahamandal. Ninteen such bodies have been included in the list of recognised institutions. It was resolved that further additions to the same be made after thorough enquiry and recommendation of the Standing Committee of each province.

(5) That an authorised directory of Vaidyas be published by the Mahamandal in consultation with the provincial bodies.

(6) That a committee consisting mainly of indigenous physicians be appointed by the U. P. Government to enquire into the merits of the Ayurvedic system.

At the end of the second day's functions, the Hon. Lala Sukhabir Singhji entertained the delegates at an "At Home."

GURUKUL ANNIVERSARY.

Owing to the havoc caused by the recent Ganges Flood, the Gurukul Anniversary is being celebrated this year in the Gurukula Garden at Mayapur at a distance of five minutes' walk from the Hardwar Railway Station where a spacious pandal has been erected.

The anniversary proceedings commenced on the evening of the 8th, with a poetical concert under the presidency of the well known Pandit Gayaprasad Sneh. Celebrated poets recalled the audience with choice specimens of their own compositions, remarkable for their freshness and execution. The audience listened with rapt attention till about mid-night.

THE ALL-BHAVNAGAR SCOUTS' RALLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, March 31.

The Bhavnagar Boy Scouts' Association held a Rally of all the Scouts of the Bhavnagar State on the 25th March and the two following days. Besides about 160 Scouts of the two local High Schools, 105 more Scouts had arrived from other districts.

A fine programme of events for competition was arranged and all the troops competed in the several events. The most interesting of them were Signalling, the Relay Race and Verbal Message. A Camp Fire was lighted every night from 8-30 to 9-30 when besides the 260 Scouts a great number of citizens, members of the Association and State officials also attended.

A Parsi patrol of the Second Poona Troop who had, in pursuance of an invitation joined the Rally gave a very beautiful display of boxing on the evening of the 26th.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and his two brothers who are also stalwart scouts attended all the events of the Rally. His Highness also competed for swimming, signalling and Kim's game beating his competitors in the first two. Kumar Shree Nirmalkumarsinhji and Kumar Shree Dharmakumarsinhji also competed for some events.

On the 27th night before the Camp Fire, Mr. Gopalji Odhavji read a report giving the history of the Scout movement in Bhavnagar and then the Maharaja Saheb gave away the prizes. The Sanatana Troop won 10 out of the total 20 prizes, among them the Maharaja's own prize of a State Flag and Shield for good behaviour, which puts that troop as the foremost among the State troops. The Sihor Cubs won a similar Flag and Shield which was Sir Prabhashanker Patiani's prize.

H. H. MAHARAJAH OF BHAVNAGAR.

GARDEN-PARTY TO WISH BON-VOYAGE.

A garden party was given on Friday by the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and other subjects of Bhavnagar resident in Bombay to His Highness the Maharaja Shri Krishna Kumarsinhji Bahadur of Bhavnagar, on the eve of his departure for England. The function was held in the beautiful and well-laid out garden of "Damodar Bhuwan", the residence of the late Sir Vithaldas Thackersey. It was a brilliant and successful function where prominent citizens including His Highness's subjects were present to wish *bon voyage* to His Highness who proceeded to England yesterday for prosecuting his studies. A band was in attendance and light refreshment was provided. The guests had an enjoyable and pleasant time and dispersed late in the evening.

On arrival His Highness who was accompanied by the Maharaja of Panna was received by the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and members of the Reception Committee The guests were then presented to His Highness by the Nagarseth of Bhavnagar.

Prominent among those present were His Highness the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, Kumars of Limbdi, Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, Sir Lallubhai Shah, Messrs. G. K. Devdhar, B. F. Madan, Narrottam Morarji, Lalji Naranji, Kanji Dwarkadas, Ishwardas Laxmidas, Major Pratapsinhji, Dr. Bhajekar, Major and Mrs. Hansome (Maharaja's tutor), and Mr. and Mrs. Bibra.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

MINISTER'S NEW SCHEME.

MADRAS, April 6.

I understand that the Hon. the Minister for Education has worked out details of schemes for the expansion of education of all stages in view of the relief obtained by the remission in provincial contributions. His main proposal relates to the very rapid expansion of elementary education in rural areas utilizing aided agencies as well as local bodies. While provision is made in the Budget to secure expansion through the local bodies, the present proposal is to aid the private agencies more liberally to encourage them to start new schools under the supervision of the District Educational Councils. At a conference of the aided agencies it was pressed on the Education Minister that they had come to the end of their resources and it will not be possible to carry on further expansion unless the grant-in-aid is revised and more liberal grants are given to them. The Hon. Minister had been considering the question for some time and has now come to the conclusion that on both grounds of economy and efficiency private agencies ought to be encouraged more liberally in the Presidency, where about two-thirds of the number of elementary schools are now under the management of aided agencies. The local bodies were given assistance to open schools in every village with a population of 500 and above and to carry on the work in rural areas. Where the local bodies have not raised educational cess the aided agency is sought to be utilized under the new scheme. A full programme to work out the schemes within the next five years is being drawn up, and the whole cost is estimated at about 30 lakhs of rupees. But a beginning is sought to be made in the first year with a demand for about seven lakhs for the purpose.

The Hon. Minister recognized the difficulty in regard to the provision of efficient teachers for the elementary schools and has accepted candidates who passed third form up to six form and S. S. L. C. Classes as being equal to elementary trained teachers and made the grants under the rules available to them. This principle overcomes the obstacle of providing trained teachers, and there are a large number of such candidates ready and willing to work the new scheme under the favourable terms. It is hoped that the beginning made in 1923-24 with the local bodies and with the inauguration of the new scheme elementary education would become universal in the Madras Presidency within the next five years.—Free Press of India.

"WE WILL PULL TOGETHER"

MR. SHANMUGAM CHETTY ON NATIONALIST SPLIT.

RAJAHMUNDRY, April 6.

In a statement to the Rajahmundry Correspondent of the Free Press of India regarding the schism in the Nationalist ranks, Mr. Shunmugam Chetty, Chief whip of the Independent Party, said:—

"A good deal has been said about the so-called break-up of the coalition between the Independents and Swarajists, but I am of opinion that no serious break has really occurred. A reference to the proceedings during the last session will go to show that except perhaps on two occasions the two parties have been working together and voting together in the same lobby on questions of great importance. It cannot be denied that the differences have to some extent weakened our position. But I am confident that we would be able to pull together."

Referring to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's characterisation of the Independents as men who have neither the wisdom of old Moderates nor the enthusiasm of young Swarajists, Mr. Shunmugam said:—

"Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is one of those who have always been against the coalition between the two parties. I am not, therefore, surprised at his having a fling against the Independents. On the side of the Swarajya Party there are men like Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and on the Independent side there are men like Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar who have, from the very beginning, been trying to break up the coalition. The Independent Party, in my opinion, is a combination of the best characteristics of the Liberal and Swarajya Parties. Most of the Independent members have the broad national outlook of the Swarajists and the statesmanship of the Liberals."—Free Press of India.

FOREST COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Before I can call upon the public to do their duty regarding the Forest Committee, I think I owe it to them to mention the circumstances which led to the formation of the Committee itself.

While I was touring last year in West Khandesh with a view to acquaint myself with the grievances of those whom I have the honour to represent in the Bombay Legislative Council, I found that in the long list of their grievances, there were perhaps none more common and more acute than the forest grievances. The whole district felt affected under the burden of increased grazing fees and fees on grass, and anjan leaves, on thorns and fuel and a dozen other articles of forest produce, which are the daily necessities of village-life. In order to deprive the bureaucracy of its usual device of feigning ignorance of existing grievances of the people in the absence of any complaints made by the people, I asked my voters to be ready with their applications and I gave notice to the Secretary, Legislative Council of my intention to move, in the July session, a resolution for the reduction of all those fees to their original level. I intended to support the resolution by the applications, which were over the signatures of about three thousand cultivators from over a hundred villages in the district. But the ballot did not result in favour of my resolution and I saw little chance of my getting an opportunity to place the resolution before the Council. I therefore, got all those applications bound into a volume and presented them to the Hon. Minister in charge.

I continued, however, to secure priority for my resolution and thanks to the Honourable Members whose resolutions stood before me, I had almost secured it. The Hon. Minister was aware of this fact. Mr. D. R. Patil (East Khandesh) had stood high in the ballot, but his first resolution related entirely to a different matter and it was by his second resolution that he desired a Committee to be appointed to inquire into the forest grievances. He could not move his second resolution in preference to his first, without the permission of the Minister in charge. So he requested the Minister to grant him the required permission. The Minister could see that the appointment of a Committee was a good subterfuge to postpone the reduction of the several fees, so he insisted that he would not grant the permission required by Mr. Patil, unless I undertook not to seek priority to my resolution. I hesitated, as I did not want a Committee, but wanted immediate redress of the forest grievances. But I had to yield to the desire of my friends, Mr. Patil and others and Government, on 30th July 1924, accepted Mr. Patil's resolution for the appointment of a Committee, which they took five months more to appoint. Mr. Patil of East Khandesh, Mr. Kirkee of Kanara, Mr. Abdul Latif of Sholapur, Dr. Dadachanji of Bombay and myself are on the Committee, with the Chief Conservator of Forests as its chairman.

The first meeting of the Committee was held on 20th February 1925 when among other things it was resolved that as the public were not sufficiently aware of the appointment of the Committee and the nature of its work, the chairman should address a circular to the members of the Council, requesting them to ascertain and to communicate to him the various forest grievances of their respective constituencies. Accordingly a circular was issued, but I am afraid, few members noticed it in the din of the Budget session. I earnestly invite the attention of all my colleagues to that circular and beg to them to submit the forest grievances of their respective constituencies to the chairman of the Committee before this month expires. I also appeal to the public to send their applications embodying their forest grievances to the Chief Conservator of Forests, chairman, Forest Committee, Poona. If any such applications are sent to me I shall direct them to the chairman. As the Committee is going to meet at Mahableshwar in the first week of May to consider all these applications, the public will kindly note that their applications must reach the Conservator before the end of this month.

I am anxious that hundreds of applications are placed before the chairman from all forest districts in the Presidency proper. They will not go in vain. From my recent experience in the matter of revision settlement in Sindkheda Taluka, which Government had to postpone on account of strong public opinion based on stern facts, I can say that if we convince Government of the oppressive character of any measure and leave them no room to deny the existence of oppression, without being shameless, Government comes forward to admit and to redress the grievances. We have been long hearing of forest grievances and I appeal to the public to avail themselves of this opportunity to once more ventilate them and get them finally redressed. I hope hundreds of applications will reach the chairman of the Committee. I feel sure of ultimate success.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. DEV.

Dhulia, April 10.

MRS. BESANT AT CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, April 10.

Mrs. Besant has arrived along with others in connection with the National Convention which meets to-morrow. She was present to-day at the U. P. Liberal Conference over which Pandit Hridayanath unzru presided.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Easter Monday: Banks closed.

THURSDAY, April 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 18.

S S "Delta" with English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 35
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	6 30

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

MEHTA.—Paramanand, the most dearly loved son of Harjivandas B. Mehta, of Bombay, Pleader, High Court, died at Tarapur on the 8th instant.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

23087

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per s. s. "Cathay" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the Volunteers of the Swarajya Sabha Volunteer Corps are requested to be present at the Congress House to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to preserve order at the public meeting to be held in the compound of the Congress House.

CALL TO NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

All the National Volunteers are requested to be present to preserve order at the public meeting to be held in the Congress House compound to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The officer commanding of the Hindustani Seva Dal will be in charge.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Under the auspices of R. S. S. a public meeting of the ladies will be held to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. All the ladies are cordially invited.

INDIA OLD AND NEW.

Under the auspices of the National School (Gujarati) there will be a lecture with magic lantern slides "on India Old and New" to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Hall of the National School (Gujarati), Asoka Building, Princess Street. All students past and present are cordially invited.

MR. BOLE CONGRATULATED.

A meeting to congratulate Mr. S. K. Bole, M. L. C., J.P., on his recent nomination to seat on the Municipal Corporation of Bombay convened by his friends was held on Thursday at Maladkar's Fine Art Studio, Dadar, Mr. C. D. Dhuru, J.P., presiding.

SWEDENBURG SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A general meeting of the Swedenburg Society of India will be held in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Monday), when, it is hoped, Mr. D. Paul Chetty, President of the Society, will deliver an address.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. I., will play a selected programme of music at the Chowpatty bandstand to-day (Monday), commencing at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

BANDRA SCHOOL'S BOARD.

The following are the members of the new School Board of Bandra Municipality with its Chairman and Vice-Chairman, duly elected at its meeting held on the 6th of April, viz.:—

(1) Mr. V. T. Joshi, B.A., LL.B., (Chairman); (2) Mr. H. R. Michael (Vice-Chairman); (3) Mrs. Beatrice C. D'Monte, B.A.; (4) Mr. J. S. Pereira, B.A., B.Sc.; (5) Mr. P. D'Mello; (6) Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, B.A., LL.B.; (7) Mr. C. M. N. Neemuchwala; (8) Mr. L. F. Gonsalves.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Kanji Mulji Trusts, three Infant Welfare Centres, besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated in the Bazargate Street, Fort, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society, under the direction of Mr. G. B. Devadhar, at Cavel Street, Mandvi (Fort, for women and children of the Bhatia community only. During the month of March 1925, in all 1,106 patients were attended to at these centres and the hospital; out of these 791 were women, 198 children and 117 infants. 7 cases were admitted into the hospital. The daily average of attendance being 35.7. The number of deliveries in up-to-date was 142. The District Visiting Nurses paid 225 visits and 7 expectant mothers were under observation during the month.

THE MUSIC CONFERENCE OF GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The Secretary writes:—

The first meeting of the Music Conference Committee of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya held at Shri Ram Nam Adhar Ashram, Pavati, Nasik, on Monday, the 6th April 1925, at 5-30 p.m., under the presidentship of Mr. V. V. Joshi.

It was settled that the 8th Music Conference of the Maha Vidyalaya should be held at Cawnpore in December, 1925. It was also agreed that all the students and sympathisers of the Vidyalaya should be informed about it and they should do their best to make the proposed Conference a success.

ADULT EDUCATION.

The Assistant Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay, writes:—

The Social Service League, Bombay, intends to collect information regarding the efforts that are being made for the education of the adults through night schools or classes, in this country. At present such information is not available, and it is therefore difficult to estimate the extent to which facilities for the education of adults are afforded. Also such information if published in a condensed form, giving all the salient points, may expose certain difficulties which are common to all the efforts in this direction and it may ultimately lead to the finding out of the ways and means to surmount those difficulties.

Printed forms to be filled in by all such schools are now being sent to the various institutions. It is, however, possible that several institutions may be left out. Those in charge of such schools are, therefore, requested to write to Mr. D. S. Savardekar, Assistant Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay 4, for the printed forms. Persons interested in the problem of adult education are also requested to help the League by supplying the names and addresses of institutions that they know.

SERVANT'S FATAL FALL.

Gangoobai (50), a Hindu domestic servant, was found lying dead in the sweeper's lane on Sunday morning at 5-30 a.m. at Balaram Street. It appears that Sonabai Kuwarji, residing in Ibrahim Mansion, saw the deceased lying in the lane and informed Edalji Kolha, a resident of the same building. Investigations showed that Gangoobai was a domestic servant in the employ of J. E. Kolha residing in Ibrahim Mansion. She went as usual at 5 a.m. to Mr. Kolha's residence on the fourth floor, cleaned his utensils and filled pots with water. At about 5-30 a.m. another resident in the same building heard a thud, but he did not pay any attention at the time. The deceased seemed to have fallen through the window of the bathroom where she was filling pots with water. Her face and head were completely smashed. The body was removed to the morgue for post-mortem examination.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

A motor accident took place on Sandhurst Road on Sunday. At about 7-45 p.m. a taxi car No. 2894 was going along Sandhurst Road towards Chowpaty. After it had passed the junction of Sandhurst Road with Lamington Road, a Gujarati Hindu named Ranchodji who was crossing the road was knocked down by the taxi car. The man was in the middle of the road and it seems that the taxi driver made no attempt to pull up or swerve the car. The car was, however, going at a moderate speed. The injured man was put in the car and taken to J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment.

HELP TO THE POOR STUDENTS.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

A social gathering of the members and the past and present students of the S. V. S. Mandal was held on Sunday last in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Bombay. Several ladies were also present.

Mr. G. V. Lad, chairman of the managing committee, in welcoming the members, explained the nature of the service done by this body in the cause of the educational progress of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community. Dr. J. S. Nerurker was then elected to preside. Mr. M. L. Rajadhyaksha, hon. secretary, read the report. The Mandali was started 23 years ago and in the first year there were only 65 ordinary members. To-day there are 14 Patrons, 3 Fellows, 182 Life Members, and 1,750 ordinary members. The reserve fund has risen to Rs. 65,000. The Mandali has so far expended more than Rs. 65,000 to grant aid to over 300 poor students of the community. To-day there are 67 students who are receiving either primary, secondary, higher or technical education and are granted scholarships of a total value of Rs. 612 per month. The Widows' Education Fund of the Mandali stands at a little over Rs. 8,000 from which at present 7 widows studying in medical schools, nursing classes, training classes, Seva Sadan classes, etc. are receiving monthly aid. During the last year the Mandali was fortunate to have a new Fellow in Mrs. Sulochanabai Laxmanrao Bawadekar, and new life-members in Dr. D. R. Bhandarker, Mrs. Anandibai Ramrao Athawanker, Mrs. Shantabai Sitaram Patker, Messrs. M. V. Samant, D. M. Roy, D. W. Rajadhyaksha, and S. P. Warde. Also a generous donation of Rs. 1,000 has been received from Mr. S. N. Dabholker in memory of the late Mrs. Indirabai Laxmikant Dabholker. However, the present condition of the Mandali in the matter of funds is not at all satisfactory. Every year 30 to 40 applications of deserving poor students have to be reluctantly rejected on account of shortage of funds. The case of the Widows' Education Fund is still worse; the income of this fund is much less than the expenditure, and if more funds are not forthcoming, it is to be feared this fund will be exhausted before long. Also want of a hostel is very keenly felt. The Mandali looks up to the community for help and sanguinely trusts that this help will be received and they will be able to give effect to these developments before long. The secretary at the end of his report made an emphatic appeal to the educated women of the community to show more interest and to take more active part in the cause of the education of the widows, not only by providing sufficient funds but also by removing social or customary restrictions and by encouraging the widows to receive education.

The prizes were then distributed by the president. The V. B. Korgaumker Scholarship was given to Miss Nalini J. Nerurker she being the first among the successful lady candidates of the G. S. B. Community at the S. L. C. Examination of 1924; and the M. V. Rajadhyaksha Prize was given to Mr. Keshav M. Samant who stood first among the successful G. S. B. students at the same examination. The Elocution prizes were also distributed.

The assembly was then entertained to very charming music by Mr. Patwardhan of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya with his fiddle. After this Pro. V. N Naik made a speech and advised the students to build up good high character and to inculcate real culture, giving out all superficialities, useless fashions and the habit of blind imitation, and exhorted the highly educated to give the right lead to them.

The president in his concluding remarks congratulated the Mandali on the excellent work done by them in the cause of education, but added that it was very regrettable that the Mandali did not receive as much help or response from the community as it deserved, and that many a poor students had to go without education. He deplored this indifference and want of sympathy towards education, and exhorted the members to show more active and practical sympathy by bringing in more members and by donations etc., so that there might be no cause for rejecting any deserving application in future.

It was then announced that Mrs. Annapurnabai Saiba Ranganekar had become a Fellow and that Mrs. Anandibai Prabhakar Bhandarkar and Mrs. Manjulabai P. Laud had become Life-Members. With a hearty vote of thanks to the president, followed by light refreshments, the function came to a close.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATION.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

To-day (Monday) the last day of the National Week the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will send out Volunteers to hawk Khaddar in the morning from 8 to 11.

In the afternoon there will be a Khadi Bazar from 4 to 7 in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee office. Khaddar will be sold at specially reduced rates on this day.

A public meeting will be held at 7 p.m. (S. T.) when Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Messrs. K. F. Khadilkar, M. R. Jayakar, V. J. Patel and other leaders will address the meeting.

Volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal and others who wish to participate in the hawking are requested to be present at the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, "Congress House" 233 Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Monday) at 7 a.m. (S.T.).

BHUSAWAL IN FINAL.

LOCAL TEAM KNOCKED OUT.

In the second semi-final of the tournament played on Saturday the Eastern Telegraphs went under to the Bhusawal team by 3—1 after a plucky resistance. There was no doubt as to which was the better team and the spectators were treated to some pretty stick-work by Wilmer and Co. The Eastern Telegraphs made the great mistake of calling back the forwards to assist in the defence, thus giving the Railway more scope for increased pressure even the backs coming up to share in the attack. When the Telegraphs changed their tactics in the second half they scored their only goal and came within an ace of scoring one or two more. Havelock and Cyril were the pick of the bunch and gave the Railway defenders a great deal of trouble. The halves were far too slow in clearing although they managed to check their opponents. Consequently a large amount of work devolved upon Louis who was handicapped by the fact that it was one of Gonsalves' off-days. Gonsalves has never given such a poor display before and it speaks volumes for the good play of Louis that the Railway team could not put up a bigger score. The Bhusawal side had to do without the able services of Norris, but Cotter and Henderson made up for his absence by rising to the occasion well. The forwards gave a clever display of neat passing, but indecision in the ring is likely to cost them dear when they met the experienced Poona side in the final. H. Smith has improved wonderfully and did a lot for the success of his side. The back line is their weak spot and this combined with a custodian who has too great a tendency to play to the gallery is sure to cause anxiety in the ranks of their supporters.

G. I. P. ATTACK.

The first half was very one-sided and the Telegraphists were kept penned up in their ring the forwards having come back to defend. Wilmer tricked Cyril neatly and passed to Smith who ran down and entered the ring, but was smartly tackled. Several attacks by the Railway ended tamely in a twenty-five bully-off. Gonsalves missed the ball and Pinto running in to score was baulked by Natividade who cleared. A scramble in front of the Telegraph goal was cleared with difficulty, but the ball soon returned owing to the fact that the forwards were not up to receive the clearances. Lovegrove did a fast run round by the left and was unfortunate in losing control. When Sebastian tried to break away G. Smith sent him back. The Railway forwards could not settle down to solid business and it was only three minutes before half-time that they opened their account. Following frequent narrow escapes the Telegraph defence were caught napping when a pass across the goal mouth was smartly converted by Pinto.

G. I. P. Bhusawal ..... 1 goal.
Eastern Telegraphs ..... 1 goal.

RAILWAYMEN IMPROVE.

The Telegraphs started the second moiety with a raid headed by Havelock which was frustrated by Ginger Smith lashing out hard. The local side continued to press and Toalster was called upon to do a smart bit of work. Pinto tried to relieve pressure, but was well held by Sebastian. Cyril surprised McNamara in possession and broke right through, but allowed the ball to roll into touch. A fast run on the right wing by H. Smith was followed by a well-judged cross-pass which was missed by all his four colleagues. Midfield play gave place to a nice bout of passing between the Railway forwards, pressure being relieved by Cyril who hit into touch. A combined movement between Smith and Pinto resulted in a pass to Wilmer who missed the open shot by hitting wide Coutinho was prominent for some timely tackles.

THE EQUALISER.

A short corner in favour of Bhusawal was stopped by Williams who chased the ball down but Goddard cut out and cleared. The local side now got on the defensive and the up-country side had to defend desperately. Smith and Pinto broke with the ball, but were sent back by Louis. A scoop into the Railway ring saw Cyril through, but he missed the goal after Goddard had rushed at him. An opening by Wilmer at the other end was weakly attempted by Pinto. Lobo led a rush, but G. Smith intercepted. Havelock then brought off a solo run and scored a good goal bringing his side level.

The Telegraph forwards were now playing confidently and monopolised the attack, but could not get ahead. Henderson extricated his team out of a difficult corner and then Goddard caused some anxiety by taking unnecessary risks. Lovegrove created a diversion by running off down the left wing and sending across a perfect beauty which was taken by Pinto who scored. Wilmer soon after scored the third goal. A scoop Toalster sent Lovegrove down to net the ball, but the goal was disallowed on account of sticks.

Once again the local forwards fell back and consequently the Railway attacks increased. Rocque got through from Cotter's pass, but "off side" sent him back. Several spasmodic raids by the Telegraph right wing were well dealt with by McNamara. Rocque had hard luck when he kicked the ball a few yards from the goal. Good defensive tactics by Louis held the Railway attack ineffective and Wilmer and Lovegrove were well stopped. Louis stopped Wilmer at the cost of a severe whack on the shins and sent Cyril away. This forward seemed to be certain of scoring, but G. Smith dashed across and robbed him. Natividade aroused enthusiasm by bringing off three good saves in succession and G. Smith excited laughter by standing on the ball when his stick was sent out of his hand. Towards the end of the game the Telegraphs obtained a short corner and Williams was unfortunate in sending the ball over the bar.

The teams were:—

G. I. P. Bhusawal:—Goddard; G. Smith and McNamara; Henderson, Toalster and Cotter; H. Smith, Pinto, Rocque, Wilmer, Lovegrove.

Eastern Telegraph:—Natividade; Louis and Gonsalves; Augustino, Sebastian and Coutinho; Lobo, Cyril, Havelock, Williams and Marshall.

Referees:—Messrs. Nagporewala and Reade.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

RUGBY UNION RESULTS.

LONDON, April 10.

The following are the results of principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Penarth eleven, Barbarians twenty-two; Abertillery eight, London Welsh nine; Bridgewater three, Northampton eleven; Taunton five, Bradford twenty-six.—Reuter's Special.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

LONDON, April 11.

The following are the results of the principle matches played in the Rugby Union today:—

Newport nineteen, Blackheath six; Swansea nineteen Harlequins thirteen; Cross Keys eight, London Welsh eleven; Devonport Services thirty-six, Old Blues eight; Plymouth fourteen, Old Merchant Taylors six; Birkenhead Park thirty-five North of Ireland fifteen; Llanelly twenty-seven, Birmingham five; Bristol fourteen, Leicester ten; Cardiff twenty-five, Barbarians twenty-one; Waterloo eleven, Coventry fourteen; Gloucester eighteen Northern three; Bath seventeen, Moseley fourteen, Neath fourteen, Ebb Vale six and Bridgend four, Abertillery three.

The match between Old Edwardians and Nuneaton was not played.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION CUP FINAL.

LONDON, April 11.

The Scottish Association Cup final between Celtic and Dundee was played at Hampden Park in fine weather and before a hundred thousand spectators. Celtic dominated the play during the first twenty-five minutes then Dundee got into stride and the game became very lively. After thirty-one minutes, Gulmour struck a cross-bar and Mclean scored from rebound. At half-time Dundee was leading by one goal to nil. On resumption Celtic pressed very hard, but Dundee held out brilliantly for half-hour. Then Gallacher equalised from a free kick. Four minutes from close of play another free kick was awarded in favour of Celtic which resulted in Meerons heading Celtic's second goal. Thus Celtic came out the worthy winners by two goals to one.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, April 10.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Bolton one, Leeds nil; Burnley one, Notts County one; Bury nil, Huddersfield one; Liverpool two, Westham nil; Nottingham Forest nil, Blackburn two; Preston one, Everton one; Tottenham nil, Birmingham one; Aston Villa two, Manchester City one.

Second Division:—Blackpool one, Bradford City two; Clapton Orient one, Coventry two; Crystal Palace nil, Stoke one; Fulham one, Southampton nil; Manchester United two, Stockport nil; Oldham one, Sheffield Wednesday one; Portsmouth three, Middlesborough one; Port Vale one, Hull one; South Shields one, Derby nil.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Bournemouth three, Aberdare one; Brentford three, Luton nil; Brighton three, Swindon one; Briston Rovers nil, Exeter one, Charlton nil, Millwall two; Gillingham three, Norwich one; Newport three, Swansea nil.

Remaining three results inaccurate.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Ashington nil, Durham two, Barrow nil, Wigan one; Chesterfield one, Bradford one; Darlington two, Accrington one; Doncaster nil, Southport one; Lincoln nil, Walsall one; New Brighton two, Hartlepools nil; Rochdale three, Halifax one; Wrexham three, Rotherham one; Crewe two, Nelson one, Tranmere two, Grimsby three.—Reuter's Special.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

LONDON, April 11.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the league to-day:—

First Division:—Birmingham one, Nottingham Forest one; Bolton three, Sheffield United one; Burnley one, Manchester City nil, Cardiff two, Aston Villa one; Everton one, Blackburn nil; Leeds one, Bury nil; Notts County four, Westham one; Preston two, Arsenal nil; Sunderland one, Huddersfield one; Tottenham three, Newcastle nil; and West Bromwich nil, Liverpool nil.

Second Division:—Chelsea one, Port Vale nil; Clapton Orient two, Wolverhampton one; Coventry nil, Hull nil; Crystal Palace nil, Barnsley one; Leicester nil, Derby nil; Manchester United one, South Shields nil; Oldham nil, Portsmouth two; Sheffield Wednesday three, Fullham one; Southampton one, Middlesborough one; Stockport three, Bradford City nil; and Stoke three, Blackpool one.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Aberdare one, Northampton one; Bournemouth nil, Swansea two; Brighton nil, Reading one; Bristol City five, Queens' Park Rangers nil; Gillingham one, Exeter one; Luton one, Bristol Rovers one; Millwall three, Newport nil; Plymouth two, Merthyr nil; Swindon two, Charlton two; and Watford nil, Norwich two.

The match between Brentford and Southend was not played.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Accrington one, Walsall one; Bradford one, Nelson one; Chesterfield four, Tranmere one; Darlington two, Ashington one; Grimsby one, Durham one; Halifax one, Wigan two; Hartlepools two, Doncaster two; New Blighton two, Crewe three; Rochdale nil, Southport one.

The result of match between Rotherham and Lincoln is inaccurate and the match between Wrexham and Barrow was not played.

Scottish League:—Ayr one, Motherwell nil; Falkirk one, Partick nil; Hamilton one, Morton nil; Raith nil, Airdrieonians two; Rangers five, Third Lanark two, and St. Johnstone four, Hearts three.

The following Fixtures were not played:—Dundee vs. Hibernians vs. Cowdenbeath, Kilmarnock vs. Celtic, Queens Park vs. Aberdeen.—Reuter.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ATHLETICS.

INTER-VARSITY MILE RELAY.

LONDON, April 11.

Public Schools Athletics were held to-day at Queen's Club in an ideal weather and before a large attendance. Inter-Varsity Mile Relay, run in quarter-mile stages, resulted as follows:

Cambridge	1
Pennsylvania	2
Oxford	3

Won by five yards. Time three minutes twenty-two and three-fifths seconds.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, April 11.

The following are additional results of matches played in third division (Southern Section) of the League on Friday:

Plymouth seven; Bristol City one.

Reading two; Southend two.

Watford three; Merthyr one.—Reuter's Special.

PATHE CINEMA.

"CINDERELLA."

Cinema-goers have been so accustomed to witnessing daring "stunts" on the screen, that it takes something approaching the miraculous to give them the thrill they expect. Fairy tales have been told on the screen before, but at last the producer has had the courage to turn the Camera-cunning to good account. In "Cinderella" one will find all the fascinating impossibilities of fairy stories. The trick photography in this film is a masterpiece. It is a picture prodigal in fairy stuff, rich in setting, saturated with romance and colour and it grips and holds the attention right through.

It is said that "Cinderella" charmed the Berlin audiences last year, and no wonder. The actors give an excellent performance. The actress who plays the part of Marie, who is none other than our "Cinderella", is adorable in the feminine lead. As for the Prince, he plays his part with address.

At the Court ball there is the usual lavishness of gorgeous gowns and the spectacular dancing party. "Cinderella's" sudden disappearance, as the clock strikes twelve, causes awe and wonder. How she is sent to the second ball by the aid of the fairy's magic mirror will make you wonder still more.

The film terminates with the usual fairy tale ending. The picture on the whole is excellent and it ought to be as popular as the story.

A report from Moulmein states Mr. A. J. Jones, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Amherst, encountered a gang of thirteen armed dacoits in the rubber plantation area near Seikkyi. He shot two dacoits and hit three others. A large amount of property including ammunition was recovered from them.

SWETAMBER JAINS.

PROBLEM OF INTERNAL REFORM.

The Jain Swetamber Conference convention was held on Saturday afternoon at Madhavbag, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. There was some hitch among the leaders on account of the presence of Mr. Shivjibhai and Pandit Lalan who, it was said, were excommunicated by the Swetambaris of Ahmedabad for some strictures passed by the former some 15 years ago. The President and other Ahmedabadis objected to the presence at the convention of Shivjibhai and Pandit Lalan on the ground that they were excommunicated, but the Swetambaris of Bombay stood by them; matters reached a crisis and it looked as if the Conference was going to be broken up for though the negotiations continued for some time, both sides were unable to reach an understanding. Ultimately, however, both parties came to a satisfactory conclusion of their dispute and both Shivjibhai and Pandit Lalan were allowed to stay there, and the work of the Conference went on uninterruptedly.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, M. L. A., was the President of the convention, and Mr. Devakaran Muljibhai was the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Devakaran Muljibhai, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the President and the delegates said the convention had to concentrate its attention on five main things for the progress of the community. The first was they had to repair Jain temples and prepare a comprehensive list of temples for the benefit of the Jains. It was urgently necessary that these temples should be repaired soon, as some of the *Mandirs* in Mewad and Marwad were in a most tumble-down condition and unless put in good repair were likely to disappear soon. For this purpose a large sum was necessary and he appealed to his community to do something in this matter. The next matter of importance was the publication of old religious books, which were kept in many Jain Mandirs. If they were to enrich their religious literature it was essential that early steps should be taken for research and proper printing of these old manuscripts. The convention should also consider ways and means for helping poor members of the community by giving them loans, etc. The convention had to create public opinion against the insensate slaughter of animals which went on during the Dassera holidays, by means of pamphlets, etc. The next question of importance was the spread of education among the Swetamber Jains; they should also put a stop to the evil customs of early marriages, sale of girls, etc., by every possible means and they had to spread religious education. Their women were very backward in education and it was the bounden duty of the community to educate their girls and for that purpose it was necessary to have a large number of schools in villages and towns. Another thing was the unification of different sections of the same community, as on their unity ultimate progress of the country depended. They had to liberalise the whole trend of opinion of the Swetambar community in all walks of life, so that there might be greater progress among them. But to do all this work they wanted the help of enlightened leaders and volunteers to work among the more backward members of the community, and he hoped these would soon come forward to work for the good of Swetambar Jains.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai in the course of his presidential speech said the most urgent question before the community was the protection of their places of pilgrimage which were going to wreck and ruin owing to their gross neglect. The Jains had to see that glorious places like Girnar, Abu, Satranjaya, etc., were properly preserved for posterity. In these old monuments the history of their religion and its glory consisted and it would be a bad thing for them to neglect these great monuments of their religion and culture. It was necessary that the scattered members of their community should come together every now and then and exchange views and adopt measures for their greater progress. Without such conferences it would not be possible for them to go forward and keep abreast of the times. But for any progress they must have sufficient education. It was impossible for the Jains to lag behind other communities in India and they must spread education both among boys and girls and have as many schools in towns and villages for that purpose. He hoped many volunteers would be forthcoming for spreading education and enlightenment among the members of the community. One of the means for the improvement of the mental equipment of Jains was the starting of periodicals, writing of new books and the establishment of libraries in different centres and he had no doubt that the leaders of the community would not lose sight of these important factors. He asked them to reprint old books and publish them with necessary commentaries.

The Conference then adjourned to meet in Subjects Committee.

Official and Personal.

The "Pioneer" says it is understood that Major-General G. Mck. Franks will officiate as the General Officer Commanding in the Chief Northern Command while Sir Claude Jacob is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India.

Messrs. Nasim Pasha, Hamat Bey and Tatiq Pasha of the Angora Deputation have arrived Amritsar on April 11th.

A grandson was born to the Maharaja of Kashmir on the 10th April.

His Excellency Sir John Kerr assumed charge of office of acting Governor of Bengal on Friday evening.

Sir William Reid assumed charge of office of the Acting Governor of Assam on Friday evening.—

Sir Malcolm Hailey returned to Lahore on Saturday from his tour in Wheyra and Chora Saiden Shah.

LATE SIR G. K. PAREKH.

SOCIAL REFORMERS' TRIBUTE.

A meeting of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association was held on Saturday at the Servants of India Society's Home, to express their sense of loss at the death of Sir Goculdas K. Parakh, Sir Lelubhai A. Shah presiding.

Sir Lalubhai said they had met there to express their sense of loss at the sad death of Sir G. K. Parakh who was for some years the President of the Association and was a member of the Association from its very inception. During the last 22 or 23 years he took a sustained interest in the work of the Association, and they all knew how much they missed his presence from their midst. He did not desire to say anything more about his career, as it was well known to the members of the Association. When the Social Conference was held in Bombay in 1904 Sir Goculdas presided over the meeting, and he attended the meetings which were held subsequently. His views were always in the direction of progress and his influence was always exercised in that direction and the only way they could show their appreciation of his services was by trying to follow in his footsteps.

Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye moved: That this general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association places on record its sense of deep loss at the sad demise of its President Sir G. K. Parakh. Sir Goculdas was a member of this Association from the very time of its foundation, so also a member of its managing Council, its vice-President and for some years past its President. Sir Goculdas took great and sustained interest in this Association's work. Moreover his services in the cause of social reform in general have been long and varied and have borne no small fruit herein.

A copy of the resolution was to be sent to Lady Goculdas Parakh.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi seconding said Sir Goculdas not only took part in formulating a programme of social work, but in founding public institutions for carrying that work to a successful issue, such as institutions for women etc. It was for the newer generation now to take up the work from the point at which it was left by men like Sir G. K. Parakh. They would see that the Indian National Congress was now a pure social conference and the social programme of men like Sir Goculdas had now been accepted by the country in general, which showed that social reform was certainly spreading.

Mr. G. K. Devdhar and Sir S. S. Potdar further supported the resolution.

The resolution was passed in silence, all standing.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, by Mr. N. M. Joshi the meeting terminated.

DAYANANDA CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

The local Arya Samaj is just now engaged in celebrating the Centenary of Swami Dayananda Saraswati, founder of the Arya Samaj, as well as the Golden Jubilee of the Samaj and the 15th anniversary of the Gurukula Mahavidyalaya. A spacious pandal has been erected for the purpose near the French Bridge, Chowpatty.

The programme is varied and is spread over many days, and every day there are bhajans, sacrifices and lectures by well-known Arya Samaj preachers. Daily a large number of persons—both men and women—attend the functions.

On Friday there was *Brihad Yagna* in the morning; from 8 to 12 noon there was a Nagar Kirtan procession from the Arya Samaj through Kandewadi, Bhuleshwar, Kakadwadi, Sheikh Memon Street, Vadgadi and back to the starting point. In the afternoon there was a ladies' conference (Mahila Parishad), Mrs. Tapibai S. Motiwalla presiding. Among the speakers might be mentioned Mrs. Icchadevi, Mrs. Chandabai, Mrs. Rajkuvarba, Mrs. Bhanumati, Mrs. Hansabai, Ratanben, Maniben Kapadia, Miss Navajben Contractor, Mrs. Gokhaley, etc. From 3-30 to 5 p.m. there was a Conference of all religions, Mahatma Narayan Swami presiding when speakers representing different religious spoke. In the evening there were *bhajans*, lectures physical exercises, etc.

On Saturday again the programme started with *yagna*, *bhajans* and lectures. Then there was a Arya Parishad under Pandit Balkrishna Sharma. In the afternoon there was Vedic Varnedharka Parishada under the presidency of Mr. Ranchoddas Diwan and the day closed with bhajans, lectures, vedic recitations and physical exercises by the students of the school.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

7 a.m. to 11 a.m.—Brihad Yagna, Bhajan, lectures. Speakers—Mahatma Narayan Swami, and Pandit Manishankerji.

8 a.m. to 11 a.m.—Arya Parishada (Special pandal). President—Pandit Balkrishna Sharma.

1-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.—Hindu Maha Sabha, Bombay, Parishada. Speakers—Swami Omkar Satchitanandji, Pandit Paramanandji, Pandit Ramchandraji, Pandit Balkrishnaji, Pandit Dwijendranath.

4 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.—Lectures, Bhajans, dialogues, Vrata Grihan (taking of Vows) and Samudayik Parthana. Speakers—Swami Sarwadanandji, Pandit Mayashankerji, Prof. Tarachand, Mr. Pardhubhai and Mr. Girjashanker.

The Arya Samaj building and the Pandal will be fully illuminated and all are requested to illuminate their own houses on this great festival. On Monday the 13th April between 8 and 10 a.m. there will be feeding of poor and disabled persons.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary and Captain T. B. C. Piggott, Aide-de-Camp, left Mahableshwar for Bombay on Thursday, to meet His Excellency the Viceroy.

At the Punjab Zemindars' conference which met on Saturday at Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, Bhai Naidhau Singh, the President, referred to the various difficulties of agriculturists and criticised the Moneylenders' Registration Bill which had been introduced in the Punjab Council.

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MISSING.

BHAGWANT PANDURANG PANDIT, Hindu Brahmin, aged about 37, accountant in the firm of Messrs. Nowroji Ardeseer and Son, 104, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, and residing at Jitekar's Wadi, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay No. 2, left office on 8th April, 1925, at 2-45 p.m. for his tiffin. Since then he neither returned to his office nor to his residence. Person giving information of his whereabouts to the undersigned, will be duly rewarded. Desciption:—Broad chest, tall about 6 feet, reddish complexion, wearing dhotie and long white coat and white Gandhi cap.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1925.

A STAGNANT PLIGHT.

The impetus to Primary Education, as it is now understood in the country, came through the agitation of Indians which after 1900 provoked a crop of conferences and official resolutions. By that time the "truculent politics" of the enlightened classes had given Government the idea that educational expenditure was top-heavy and that the neglected masses required diffussive attention. With the Curzonites the diversion was a happy means of dividing the educated and the illiterate and of nursing a new enterprise as it were hostile to the intelligentsia. The fable of mutual enemity is dear to the intruder, but between the two adverse interests, namely, the ambition of the educated and petulance of officialdom, primary education became advertised as a subject of grave importance. The Government dallied with schemes and objections until Mr. Gokhale introduced his famous Bill. Government like Horatio, held the bridge and Gokhale's pathetic appeal for one step, if not the distant scene, was spurned as a thing of imbecile emotion. The life of a noble Indian statesman was converted into a chapter of splendid failures. After Gokhale's disappointment, there was a rage of red-tape excitement and war-time excuses. With 1918 came, however, a period of echoing legislation in all the provinces on primary education free and compulsory. The present proportion of illiteracy in the country is appalling and but for the radical wrench in the political and educational system following on British rule, the old tradition of a village in every school would have continued as a concrete reality. History cannot be reversed by speculation and the problem of primary education should now be considered in its present focus. In this problem the collation of existing reforms is of great interest and the Education Committee of the Y. M. C. A. has done a service in deputing Mr. J. M. Sen M. Ed. (Leeds) to furnish a study of the "Primary Education Acts in India" The book is very short indeed so short as to be a mere preface to an exhaustive study of the subject. The only defect of the volume is that the argument is presented *in vacuo* without a historical back-ground recalling the system of elementary education in pre-British times. The defect is serious because for mass-education in its popular and rudimentary form we shall have to revert to the machinery of the village commune and a true appreciation of its conservative purpose. Nor does the volume trace as a practical problem the difficulty of rejuvenating the spirit of mass-literacy always dormant in British rule. It is easy to suggest exhaustive self-taxation by local bodies but the real way of escape is to discuss the difficulty in its political bearings; yes that ugly word "politics" cannot be avoided in the quest of ways and means, and the importance of scrapping up a system of devouring vested interests.

From 1918 to 1924, there has been a plethora of legal enactments for the promotion of primary education. The Bombay Presidency has had the benefit of two Acts besides the ten-year scheme devised for the Bombay City; Bihar passed a measure in 1919; the Punjab, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency have followed suit, while in the North West Frontier Province primary education is free to all children. Mr. Sen's book rapidly summarises the substance of the Acts in various provinces and the facts furnish an interesting study of high purpose and slow-footed success. Perhaps the use of the word "success" is out of place altogether when reform lies stranded on the shoal of finance. The Government have been astute in shifting a colossal burden of failure on to the shoulders of ministers whose conditions of impotence were graphically described before the Muddiman Committee. In regard to the failure of Dr. Paranjpye's Act in Bombay, Mr. G K. Chitale, a cold-blooded Moderate, gave evidence before the Committee exonerating the unfortunate ministers who were harassed from all sides. We wish Mr. Sen had investigated the causes of failure without any prudery of political scruples and if he now wants the facts he can revise or supplement his volume with a condensed narrative of the testimony of ministers. The provincial Acts have local differences, but essentially they throw the responsibility of finance on local bodies allowing them to levy an educational cess if two-thirds of the Board prefer to have education compulsory. It is not always to be free either in point of fees or of official control. In Bihar primary education "shall not be free" if there is no education cess; in Bengal it "shall not ordinarily be free" because if the law becomes compulsory the guardian who does not like to pay fees should produce a pauper's certificate. As to official control, a province like Bombay is mercifully treated while in the Punjab it is decreed that "the local authority shall provide and maintain such school accommodation and equipment and shall employ such educational staff as the Director of Public Instruction may consider necessary." There is a difference between the law and the administration of the law; it is here that disastrous divagations occur and it is unfortunate that Mr. Sen has not explored them for their political aspect and told us why, for instance, Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru had to say, in spite of nominal freedom, that curricula and text-books were being so dictated that he saw neither freedom nor service in the support of local self-government. In dodging politics many imagine that they are nearer reality, but in India it is futile to attempt the understanding of even a subject like education without shrewd political perspective. The general suggestion of all the enactments is that local authorities have a reserve of taxation; in most cases it is a false and futile presumption and the only way is a shake-up of the whole system in order to relieve the squandermania at the apex of the administration; politics again, but if Mr. Sen examined the rateable capacity of bodies outside Bengal, he would realise our meaning. Two-thirds of the school-going population of India between the age of six and eleven remain in the meanwhile, uneducated in the tranquil atmosphere that soars above the vulgar level of politics. Nor is adequate attention paid to the outcome of expenditure. Bombay spends Rs. 15 for the primary tuition of a boy, while Bengal spends Rs. 3.5, but is the difference in quality so high as to justify the fact that Bengal is higher in literacy than Bombay?

Primary education, dealing as it does with pupils under the age of twelve, must be imparted in the vernacular. Mr. Sen agrees with it though he seems to be furtively impatient about delay in the projection of English as a second language. The condition of illiteracy in India is so terrific that any effort at the cultivation of the three R's is better than nothing. The tiny proportion of the literate classes and their lack of vocational education should again be considered together, but Mr. Sen disposes of statistics more like a weary pedagogue than a bold educationist. The education of girls should be made absolutely free not only in the primary grade but also in the secondary grade, so great is their backwardness. As regards the Muslims in India it is interesting to note that the percentage of Muslim pupils to the total pupils in all institutions, public and private, in India is about 23.5. As the Muslim proportion in the population of India is 23.5 per cent, they are in the primary stage attaining a level percentage, and in backward provinces like Bihar the progress of Muslim instruction is rapid. Mr. Sen reviews the situation but he has constructive remedy to offer for stimulating the stagnant condition of primary education, super-imposed though it be by the weight of fresh statutes. The fact is that the taxable capacity of India is exhausted in the maintenance of vested interests and it is little use benevolently to permit anaemic districts to galvanise their education and industrial renascence on the principle of feeding an emaciated dog on its own tail.

A BUBBLE BURST.

Speculation regarding Mr. Das' visit to Europe ought now to end in the light of relevant facts. His shattered health requires some respite from the turmoil of political incidents in India. His medical advisers are firm about the need of a spell of rest and it is clear that he was not pining for a pregnant interview with the Secretary of State. The authorities of the Anglo-Indian press are free to recover their sleep and appetite, as there is no danger of the "enemies" of Government being preferred in consultation to professional friends. In addition to the elementary improbabilities of the case, we have the assurance of Earl Winterton that the duty of Indians is to parley with local authorities and satisfy them as regards the desirability of progress. If instead of leaving the situation to conjecture, Earl Winterton had bluntly asked Indians to make terms with the bureaucracy, speculation would have been more subdued and the excitement of a week over an event of "first-class importance" spared. Earl Winterton now says to the chagrin of Anglo-Indian optimists that Government would sympathetically receive any concrete proposal submitted by Indian political parties with the support of the Government of India and the local Government concerned, but it did not intend to give the invitation mentioned. Mr. Das' invitation to enquire into the causes of revolutionism seems to have agitated the India Office. The Rowlatt Committee was not allowed to find out the *causes* of sedition or discontent in India. The point was too awkward for negotiation and hence the Committee was pressed to discover mechanical means of stifling violent discontent. We think there is no real need of investigation. The bureaucracy cannot, however, afford to face even an impartial enquiry into the basic causes of discontent in India, and Mr. Das' invitation to Lord Birkenhead, now spurned, was that there should be some authentic declaration as to the causes of discontent. Earl Winterton has wisely, from his own standpoint, evaded the challenge and put it upon the bureaucracy, that is the real party on trial, to report upon the advisability of their eventual extinction. The vulgar pusillanimity of the excuse is patent to the meanest understanding. Earl Winterton if he is serious means that there should be a treaty between the bureaucracy and Indians, before Parliament interferes. As a parallel we may recall the pretensions of the Dublin Castle as the medium of peace between Ireland and England. Dublin Castle had, however, in due course to sink down its stature. Earl Winterton wants a scheme of advance palatable to the Indian Civil Service who are now working might and main for the perpetuation of their interests. They are no disinterested reformers, though India is burdened with the cost of their holidays Let us recall the words of Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons regarding the presumption of the Civil Service which is now celebrated by Earl Winterton as the sanction of Sinai:—

"Let me put it to this House. After all, the Civil servant in India is not very different from the Civil Servant in this country. Whoever heard of a political reform in any office in this country coming out of the Civil Service? This House is the place for political reform. You will never get it carried out by the Civil Service. As time goes on, that service must carry out the wishes of those who dictate the policy. It must be first in this House, and ultimately in India, that that policy which the Civil Service is to carry out must be dictated to it."

Nevertheless Earl Winterton has preferred to make the Civil Service the disinterested dictators of policy. The presumption is as impertinent as it is impracticable. We have to grief to voice over the bubble-burst because we expected nothing from the fantastic tale of a feeble Civil Service allowing frank discussion between Indian leaders and Parliament. In the ultimate outcome the distasteful stage will have to be negotiated and we are amused at Earl Winterton making a wry face over the inevitable. Lord Birkenhead, his chief, will do well to tell him of the final climax of Irish negotiations over the summit of Dublin Castle.

Notes of the Day.

Exit M. Herriot.

In the course of what was described as a fighting speech in the Chamber M. Herriot last week denounced the audacity of those who blamed his Government for France's financial difficulties and declared that rather than bow to the wishes of wealthy interests who desired to govern the country he would appeal to the country and let the people fully examine the situation and judge for themselves. The actual step that he has taken, however, is to resign rather than appeal to the country by the dissolution of the Chamber, because while he secured a vote of confidence from the latter on his financial proposals, it was in the Senate, the stronghold of reaction, that he was defeated. The causes of the plight in which France finds herself are as clear as are the remedial measures required. The present financial situation in France is the direct result of the foreign policy as well as the refusal of her successive Governments to tax the people. The revelations regarding the methods of the *Banque de France* only emphasise how a bad legacy corrupted the actions of the Government of M. Herriot until the latter was compelled to resort to heroic measures. The first of these measures that he proposed was a capital levy. This radical remedy naturally could not command the acceptance of a Chamber in which the Socialists are not in a dominant majority. Compulsory loan was the next expedient sought to be resorted to, but before M. Herriot could carry it through, he was compelled to resign.

The Remedy.

The resignation of M. Herriot, however, only makes the confusion worse confounded. For though he failed adequately to realise that the main cause of the present situation in which France finds herself has been as much political as financial, his Government at least tried to find a way of escape. The French after-war policy has been one of militarist aggrandisement. The ill-fated occupation of the Ruhr and the alliances with Poland and Czechoslovakia have all been directed towards securing the hegemony of Western Europe for France who has had, to that end, to spend money lavishly and to pile up her public debt. For France to regain her solvency, her Government must revise her foreign policy, especially in respect of Germany. For, the pursuit of truly pacific policy will mean a substantial reduction in her bloated military expenditure and thus afford a considerable financial relief. She must again tax herself more than she has done during the last few years when her people have depended far too much on the reparation money received from Germany. M. Herriot's bold proposal of a capital levy showed that he had realised the imperative need of the French people helping themselves. Now that that proposal has been scrapped there is no other alternative left than additional taxation; for a compulsory loan, with the present scale of public debt, will only mean putting off the evil day. But neither a revision of foreign policy nor additional taxation is likely to be popular in the present temper of the French people. The successor of M. Herriot, whoever he may be will, therefore, at best adopt palliatives that will not remedy the situation until a clear verdict on these two main issues is obtained from the electorates.

An Anglo-Indian Dewan.

Mr. Watts' appointment as Dewan of Travancore seems to have excited the bile of orthodoxy in the State. Two hostile considerations we may dispose of at once. The first is that the selection is due to Mr. C. W. E Cotton, Political Agent, who is by no means a popular official in the South; the second objection is that there are dedicated properties in the State calling for the attention of a Dewan who is born a Hindu, a caste-Hindu of course. With the first objection we have some sympathy, but as Mr. Watts is a competent administrator the second objection falls to the ground. Critics of the appointment seem to hold that there is something tremendously devastating in the phrase "Anglo-Indian Dewan," but we confess to the view that an Anglo-Indian should not be passed over, or an assertive Brahmin be preferred, on considerations of birth. The whole State of Travancore is supposedly consecrated to Sri Padmanabha, the deity of South Malabar. Mr. Watts is of a different persuasion, and no enlightened Hindu would object to any theory of penalisation because of a political concept of local significance. Mr. Watts' appointment is an accomplished fact and we hope he will be able to conquer all discontent about the odd rumours of Mr. Cotton and the opposition of that eminent gentleman to a council-regime. We judge by abilities, and we have no preliminary objection to an Anglo-Indian proving his mettle as an Indian patriot and as a liberal administrator. We trust Mr Watts will rise to his opportunity.

A Golden Jubilee.

The activities of the Y. M. C. A. began at Bombay on 25th April 1875, and we would congratulate the institution on the zealous work of fifty years. The founders opened their work in rooms rented at Kalbadevi at Rs. 70 per month, and to-day there are four well-equipped buildings providing hostel accommodation for 200 young men and furnishing a remarkable nucleus of health entertainment for the educated classes. Resident missionaries have looked upon the efforts as a matter of worldly compromise and described their institutions as no better than temperance-clubs, where the Gospel is not aggressively preached. We do not sympathise with the grievance, and if the Y. M. C. A. wants any token of appreciation it should seek the full record of native endeavour all over India. It is mainly a protestant institution and it depends on quasi-official patronage. The Y. M. C. A. amassed a lot of sympathy during the War but it must be remembered, in the ultimate reckoning, that all belligerent countries, England, Germany and America, so mobilised Y. M. C. A. resources during the struggle that it became a provider of comforts in the rear, irrespective of the merits of the War. We cannot upbraid them on the geographical variations of partisanship, but they should aim at a higher ideal of service consonant with the conviction of justice, heedless of locality. The League of Nations sentiment should animate and reform the services of the Y. M. C. A. In abject-country, the Y. M. C. A. should not be afraid of liberal politics even if it should cost the sympathy of the ruling caste. And it is an observation quite relevant to recall the revolt of the Simla branch some time ago for affiliation to the British Council. Paradoxical as it may seem, the very subscribed from abroad is Indian money; that is to say, the pious widow in New York who bequeaths a thousand dollars to the Indian Y. M. C. A. means it as a gift for the benefit of the Indians; Indians own the money and the official administrators are only trustees who manage the funds against the adult-status of the benefices. We want the idea to be clear among the secretaries and boards who, meaningall, do occasionally, as in Bombay, create branches upon the anti-Indian, and would say, anti-Christian, principle of communal segregation—in the name of good work among the branches. The Y. M. C. A. ought not to be a satellite body reflecting racial prejudice and denominational difference, although under the Government umbrella they are liable to err. We wish success; we are sure they will fearlessly acquire the instinct of great vision and the audacious sense of justice against inbred prejudice.

Not Wanted.

We understand that an application has been made to the Collector of Bombay for permission to open a liquor shop upon Road in the vicinity of the Bradbu New Kaiser-i-Hind and Hindustan Mill there are already more than one shop in existence in this locality and this fact should have been a sufficient reason for the refusal of permission to add to their number. The Collector of Bombay evidently thinks that he has done his duty by publicly inviting objections to the opening of the shop. The locality is inhabited by mill workers and if the Government of Bombay are sincere in their desire to control the drink traffic with a view to its early abolition, the first practical step they should take is not to give permission to the opening of a shop anywhere.

NO SPLIT IN CONGRESS.

A SNUB TO ALARMISTS.

MAHATMAJI INTERVIEWED.

"LEAVE ALONE COMMUNAL TROUBLE."

In connection with the alarmist report published by a local contemporary regarding the alleged dissensions in the Congress Camp, a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" interviewed Mahatma Gandhi who arrived here on Saturday morning.

Questioned whether there was any truth in the suggestion that he had purposely avoided calling the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, although more than three months had elapsed since the Congress Session, Mahatmaji replied:

"The charge is baseless. I have not convened a meeting of the A. I. C. C. for the simple and obvious reason that I have no new policy or new programme to place before the country. Nor have I heard of any new programme to be placed before the Committee by any member. The one that was mapped out at Belgaum is incredibly simple. It has only to be worked out by each province to the best of its ability. If, however, there is a desire on the part of any members for the A. I. C. C. to meet, I shall gladly ask Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru to convene the meeting."

Cash for yarn.

"Is it true that some Committees are accepting cash value for yarn as subscription from members?" asked our representative.

"I know", replied Mahatmaji, "that some Committees are doing it, and my own personal opinion is that it is wrong."

"I understand", explained our representative, "that the Secretaries of some Committees act as the buying agents of the members from whom they accept cash and purchase yarn on their behalf to be tendered to the Committees. Would there be anything wrong in such a practice?"

"It is not a desirable practice for Secretaries to encourage", tersely replied Mahatmaji.

Swarajists and Councils.

Questioned whether there was any movement to challenge the representative character of the Swarajists in the Councils and the Assembly, Mahatmaji said that he had not heard of a single No-changer wishing, in any shape or form, to re-open the question. Even if any member desired to re-open it now at a meeting of the A. I. C. C., it was not open to him to do so at this stage. It could only be done at the next session of the Congress.

Das-Birkenhead Statements.

Asked to state his views on the Das-Birkenhead statements, Mahatmaji replied that he had absolutely nothing to say, as he had not so far taken any part in the discussion.

"Do you agree with the interpretation put by the Anglo-Indians and Europeans on Mr. Das's manifesto on non-violence?"

No. I don't think it is a recantation of his former views on the subject. Mr. Das has merely reiterated his faith more clearly and more precisely.

Veiled Insult to Indians.

"What have you to say", asked our representative, "regarding Earl Winterton's suggestion that Indians must first enlist the support of the Government of India and the local Governments for any proposals they have to make before approaching the Imperial Government or British Parliament?"

"In my opinion", replied Mahatmaji, "the suggestion is a euphemistic way of saying that no proposals coming from the Nationalists would be considered by the India Office. Virtue lies in the India Office considering suggestions, irrespective of the imprimatur of the Government of India, and even though they may come from, say, the revolutionaries."

Leave it Alone.

"What are the prospects of inter-communal unity at present?" questioned our representative.

"I do not see", said Mahatmaji, "any immediate prospect of achieving much. I am inclined to leave the question to work itself out. There are some diseases which, medical men tell us, are best left alone. The more they are pampered, the worse they become. This communal trouble appears just now to have developed that character."

ELECTRIC TRAIN DERAILED.

SERIOUS DISASTER.

BARCELONA, April 10.

An electric train, packed with holiday excursionists, was derailed in Sarria District owing to failure of brakes. Eighteen persons were killed and fifty injured.—Reuter.

25 DEAD: 103 INJURED.

LATER.

The disaster occurred at seven in the morning. Carriages caught fire after leaving the rails. The casualties so far ascertained amount to 25 dead and 103 injured. The train which was travelling at high speed was derailed while taking a sharp curve at the entrance to the tunnel and the carriages crashed against the sides of the tunnel. The identification of many victims was almost impossible as a number were crushed between the train and the walls of the tunnel while the others were burnt when the wreckage caught fire. Whole families were wiped out.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

TILL 28TH APRIL.

LONDON, April 10.

Parliament has adjourned till 28th April when the budget will be introduced.—Reuter.

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN TRADE UNION MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, April 10.

The official report is now issued of the Conference held in London from 6th April to 8th April between the delegates of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions headed by M. Tomsky, President of the Council, and the representatives of the British Trade Union Congress General Council headed by Mr. Swales, President of the Congress to deal with the difficulties in the way of affiliation of the Russian Trade Union movement to the International Federation of Trade Unions. The conference reached an agreement in favour of the joint efforts to induce the Amsterdam International to agree to a free, unconditional and immediate conference with the representatives of the Russian Trade Union movement, closer relations between the British and Russian Trade Union movements by free exchange of information and establishment of a joint advisory council consisting of chairman and secretaries and three members from each movement.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS' MURDER.

POLISH-SOVIET CORRESPONDENCE.

MOSCOW, April 10.

The Rosta Agency says:—The Polish Minister, M. Kentchinsky replying to M. Chicherin's note protesting against the murder of two officers and demanding a strict enquiry into the affair and punishment of the culprits, while regretting the occurrence deprecates the unfounded accusations of the Soviet in this connection and declares that the decision with regard to the responsibility and punishment of the culprits is an internal affair of Poland, which cannot continue correspondence on the subject.

M. Chicherin in his reply pointed out that the Polish Government by officially consenting to the exchange of officers recognised the Soviet's interest in their fate and therefore the Soviet could not regard the affair with indifference.

M. Karchvsky, the Polish Consul at Minsk, who was accused of concealing the Priest Ussas has been recalled to Poland at request of the Soviet.—Reuter.

The following two cables have bearing on the above subject:—

Moscow, March 30.—The Rosta Agency states that two Polish Communists and a Communist officer who were sentenced to death by a Polish Court and who were to have been exchanged with the Russo-Polish frontier for two Poles and a priest arrested in Russia, were murdered to-day in a train as they were proceeding to the Frontier. The Soviet Representative at Warsaw has been instructed emphatically to protest to Poland against the outrage and to demand a strict enquiry and punishment of the murderers. —Reuter.

Warsaw, March 31.—The Polish version of the frontier outrage is that one officer was killed and the other seriously injured. The judicial authorities have opened an enquiry into the outrage, which has created a sensation in Poland and is unanimously condemned.

The murderer of the Polish Police Sergeant, Muraszo, was travelling by the same train. According to a Polish semi-official statement he had suffered with his family by "the atrocious persecutions" at the hands of the Soviet authorities when leaving Russia.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Messrs. Kermit and Theodore Roosevelt have sailed for India.—Reuter.

Antwerp April 10.—"Clan Monroe" is making little water and has sailed for Havre.—Reuter.

WALKING ON SWORD

SWARAJISTS AND INDEPENDENTS.

MR. JINNAH'S DEFENCE OF HIS ATTITUDE.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah who was interviewed by our representative seems absolutely convinced about the propriety of the methods adopted and political sagacity displayed by the Independents in their attitude towards the Finance Bill and other legislation that came in for discussion in the last session of the Assembly. He was as ready as he was emphatic in defending the position of the Independents. The country is not prepared for obstruction, he argues; and he would be the first man to propose obstructive methods as soon as he finds that the country is prepared to prove it to its logical conclusion. The Swarajists cannot sit in the Assembly for a moment more after rejecting the Finance Bill. That is his contention.

Throwing out of the Budget can be justified only if the whole nation can be roused into an all-absorbing movement and Mr. Jinnah seriously doubts that the country is ready for such a widespread movement. Mr. Jinnah points out that the mark of differentation between Liberals and Independents is that while most of the politicians belonging to the former class taboo all references and suggestions to obstruction his party believes in resorting to "Parliamentary obstruction and constitutional deadlocks in the Assembly if and when necessary." The only difference between the Independents and the Swarajists which Mr. Jinnah is reluctant to characterise as split is that while the Swarajists believe in the policy of continuous and persistent obstruction Independents believing in methods of obstruction hold that the time for adopting a full-fledged policy of obstruction has not yet arrived. Mr. Jinnah is no lover of the Reforms and is fully conscious of its many imperfections

MR. M. A. JINNAH, M.L.A.

and limitations. He admits Government has forced us to walk on a sharp-edged sword by this constitution and if we do not walk warily we might get seriously injured.

Mr. Jinnah explaining the position of Independents in the Assembly stated at some length:

It is suggested in some quarters that there is a backsliding on the part of the Independent Party which is not true. Last year the Nationalist Party had decided that they should resort to the principle of "the refusal of supplies before the redress of grievances" and throw out all the demands and the Finance Bill. After four demands were rejected the Nationalist Party reversed its decision and Pandit Motilal Nehru next day in the Assembly admitted that the step that they were taking was no part of what is called the wrecking policy generally attributed to the Swaraj Party. He said that he was content by throwing out those four demands as he had established the principle which, he maintained. It would not be necessary in dealing with subsequent demands for grants to continue the same procedure. Pandit Motilal further stated: "We, therefore, now are agreeable to let a discussion of the remaining heads proceed in the ordinary course." That statement was made after full consideration and the principle which was maintained was the principle of protest against the constitution and the condemnation of the policy generally of the Government. The Nationalist Party actually, thereafter decided last year not to throw out the Finance Bill. After the decision of the Nationalist Party I had to leave Delhi on some urgent business that very night. It seems next day suddenly Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya suggested that the Finance Bill should be thrown out and his reasons and grounds were totally different. Good many of the Swarajists, for their own reasons, supported them. Ultimately the Finance Bill was thrown out last year. After that the two groups, the Swarajists and the Independents met at Simla in May and reconsidered their position. The Independents in a body were opposed for the present to resort to a policy of wholesale obstruction, continuous and persistent. The Swarajists then gave up the policy and programme of wholesale obstruction and wrecking. They served on select committees of various bills. They were elected to various committees such as the Finance Committee, the Accounts Committee and the Railway Committee. Not only that, but the Swarajists amongst themselves, when they differed, some voted against the Government and some walked into the

(Continued on page 12.)

MR C. R. DAS

TO GO TO EUROPE FOR HEALTH?

DOCTOR'S RECOMMENDATION.

CALCUTTA, April 10.

It is understood that the doctors have recommended Mr. C. R. Das to stay in Europe for a while especially in Switzerand or the north of Scotland which provides best health resorts.—A. P.

DOCTORS' BULLETIN.

CALCUTTA, April 10.

The following bulletin has been issued egarding Mr. C. R. Das' health:

"We have considered carefully the present state of the health of Mr. C. R. Das. Although he is still very weak he is not suffering from any illness which need cause any anxiety. We find, however, that after his last serious illness in January he has not been able to regain his former health. We know that in his weak state he has been subjected during the last three months to abnormal strain and anxiety. We have decided, therefore, as his medical advisers that he should go out of India on a sea voyage and stay, if possible, in a health resort for a while. Besides getting advantage of the climate, he will thus be free from all forms of worry which no doubt up till now has prevented him from getting back his former health and strength."

(Signed).—

Nilratan Sarkar
Bidhan Chandra Roy
Khagendranath Ghose.
Jatindra Mohan and Das Gupta.

MAKE PEACE WITH SWARAJISTS.

LONDON, April 9.

The "New Leader" and "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" strongly urge upon the Government the need for taking advantage of the present opportunity of making an honourable peace with the Swarajists. The "Daily News" also writes in a similar strain.—"Forward."

"DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY."

A special cable to "Forward" under date London, April 7, states:—

The "Daily Herald" in a leader, headed "A Chance for Peace in India," writes:—

"The recent manifesto of Mr. C. R. Das, the leader of the Indian Swaraj Party, offers to the Imperial Government a new opportunity for an honourable solution of a problem which must be solved swiftly if the Indian affairs are not to pass into a phase that will make a peaceful settlement impossible."

"The Herald" then proceeds to deal in detail with the proposals of Mr. Das and points out that by the resolution passed at Belgaum he is entitled to speak not only for his party but for the whole of the Indian National Congress.

"The Herald" concludes.

"Lord Birkenhead and his colleagues have their opportunity. If they reject it, if Mr. Das's offer is flouted, the constitutional elements of Indian nationalism will be discredited, the revolutionary elements will gain control of the movement and the chance of a peaceful settlement will have gone by probably for ever."

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

NO INTIMATION OF LORD ALLENBY'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, April 9.

With regard to the report that Sir George Lloyd will succeed Lord Allenby, Reuter learns that the Government has not received any intimation of the imminent intention of Lord Allenby to resign and that therefore it does not feel entitled to discuss a probable successor until such an intimation is received.—Reuter.

"OMINOUS."

'D.T." ON ANGORA'S MOBILISATION.

LONDON, April 10.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent says that the statement that Angora Government has ordered general mobilisation of the Turkish army can only be regarded as ominous at the very moment when the League Commission on Iraq boundary is about to start starting drafting its report and when the Kurdish insurrection has apparently failed. Nor has any official confirmation reached London of the strange story to the effect that Persia is rushing up troops to Perso-Turco-Iraq frontier in order to check the Kurdish rush from south-eastern Vilayets of Anatolia All the circumstances warrant grave suspicions regarding Angora's ulterior motives. —Reuter.

FUNERAL OF EX-SHAH.

EX-SULTAN OF TURKEY PAYS RESPECT.

ROME, April 10.

The Shah desired the funeral of the ex-Shah to be as private as possible; nevertheless, the streets of San Remo were lined by crowds. The ex-Sultan of Turkey called at the Villa to pay his last respects to the ex-Shah. The funeral Service at the cemetery was carried out according to the Persian rites.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND HER RESPONSIBILITIES.

LORD SYDENHAM PLEADS FOR THE DUMB MILLIONS.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER FOR A WIDER RURAL FRANCHISE.

IMPERIAL BULLYING IN EGYPT.

SIR VALENTINE CHIROL'S PROTEST

LORD BALFOUR IN JERUSALEM.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, March 26.

The forces of reaction are being busily assembled for the defeat of any attempt to give the Indian "constitution" a resemblance of reality as the foundation of a democratic scheme of government. As I pointed out in previous communications, these are divided into two camps, both pursuing the same ultimate object, to make sure of the retention of control by the British bureaucracy as agents of the British Parliament. There are the Die-Hards, who gleefully accept the verdict of the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee that Dyarchy has proved itself a lamentable failure, and claim that the logical sequel to that verdict should be the "scrapping" of the Reforms and a return to the unveiled autocracy of the pre-Montagu era; and the more cautious Tories, represented by the "Times", who, while admitting that Dyarchy has failed and is likely to go on failing, declare with cynical solemnity that a pledge to give it a ten years trial having been enshrined within an Act of Parliament, it would be a breach of faith to the Indian people to interfere with the continuance of the experiment to the bitter end.

SYDENHAM "SOB-STUFF."

This week Lord Sydenham has appeared on the stage with his well-worn paraphernalia of catch-phrases, platitudes and the 'sob-stuff" about the 300 million of "poor, simple people," whose only sense of justice, equal treatment, and security depends entirely upon Parliament." Producing his one new exhibit, Lord Sydenham quotes the statement of the Minority Report that "the present system has failed, and, in our opinion, it is incapable of yielding better results in the future," and maintains that this uncompromising verdict is 'sound." But the alternative demanded by the Minority Report, which he describes as setting up a new constitution replacing the Act and "conferring full powers on a little minority," he declares, of course, to be "demonstrably impossible," though he does not trouble himself with any attempt at demonstration. He asserts, however, that faced with these two reports, the one suggesting tinkering with the Act and the other its repeal, the Government will be forced to take some action. "We dare not", he says, gulping down his tears with difficulty, "betray our trust to these poor simple people"—the dumb millions—and he "earnestly trusts that their welfare will be the first, last and only consideration serving as a guide to policy."

WHY NOT LET THE POOR, SIMPLE PEOPLE DECIDE?

The "Times," though it thinks that no action at all is called for, accords this characteristic outburst of hypocrisy and cant, the distinction of its largest type. After a hundred years of "consideration" and "equal treatment," the 300 millions of poor simple people, for whom Lord Sydenham pleads with lachrymose unction, are indeed still poor and simple. Their ancient industres destroyed, denied the education that is regarded in modern civilised states as the first right of the people, bled to the bone by taxation, the product of which is diverted to the imperialistic militarist purposes of their masters, where it might have been in different circumstances spent on the development of their own well-being, it is little wonder that they remain poor and simple, and a fit object for Lord Sydenham's tears. We can all agree that their welfare should be the first, last and only consideration, but with a foreign government it never has been and never can be. The only honest course would be to allow these poor simple people to decide for themselves whether they prefer that their welfare should be left in the care of alien governors, who have always given their own interests the first consideration, as they were naturally bound to do, or whether they would not rather be governed by men of their own country, chosen by themselves, under a system of their own choice, and sharing their own interests and aspirations,—men in whise minds India and Indian interests, and not Britain and British imperial interests, must instinctively and naturally be the first and supreme interest.

SIR MICHAEL IN A NEW ROLE.

To-day we have a contribution from Sir Maichael O'Dwyer, whose rehabilitation by Mr. Justice MacCardie, has restored him to the favour and large type of the "Times," of which he was for some time deprived. Sir Michael's concern is also for the masses. He laments to find that both the Majority and Minority Reports are silent as to the effects of the reforms on the masses, and declares that "it is common knowledge that there is, as a consequence of the reforms, a steady deterioration, from which the masses are the sufferers, because the politicians now in power (*sic*) are either ignorant or careless of their interests. Despite his scorn for the signatories of the Minority Rejort, because they are lawyers, he has to go to two lawyers, Messrs. Lal Chand and Fazl-i-Husain —to justify his complaint. But fortunately, they both belong to the Punjab and, as he says, are "drawn from the rural classes." He invites particular attention to their complaint that the Government of India has not enquired whether the Assemblies or Councils are the real exponents of the opinion of the country, and, if not, whether any special measures should be taken "to train the masses and to bring them nearer to the reforms", and their plea for a more adequate representation of the rural classes, who constitute 94 per cent. of the population. Sir Michael says it is not yet too late to rectify this capital error, and that "if the British public and Parliament are minded to abdicate the responsibilities to the peoples of India which they are under a moral and legal obligation to discharge," they should at least not load the dice heavily in favour of the small urban minority that now monopolises power."

Despite these sweeping mis-statements about monopolies of power, which no one in India except the Viceroy and the provincial governors possesses, it is gratifying to find Sir Michael coming out as an advocate of a wider franchise for the rural population. It would be more gratifying, if one could believe that he were not writing with his tongue in his cheek, or that there were some hope that his plea for the enfranchisement of the villager were likely to be acted upon by the British Parliament, which is showing, unfortunately, no indication at the present moment of a mind to abdicate its self-imposed responsibilities to the peoples of India, or of Egypt, Irak or Palestine, all of which are just now undergoing the process of learning by hard experience the meaning of self-determination when applied to countries on which British Imperialism has laid its heavy hand.

THE EGYPTIAN COUP D'ETAT.

Since the elections took place in Egypt, the British press has been full of assurances to its readers that the power of Zaghlul Pasha and the Wafd had been broken. This week they have been subjected to the usual shock of learning that they have been grossly misled. By putting in the forefront of its policy the reassertion of Egyptian and Soudanese independence Ziwar Pasha's government was able, with the assistance of a certain amount of manipulation of the franchise, to secure greater support at the polls than might have been expected. No Government in Egypt could live for an hour if it attempted to compromise on those two supreme points. But no sooner had the new paliament met, than Zaghlul Pasha's supremacy was effectively asserted by a vote of 125 to 85 in favour of his election as President of the Chamber against the nominee of the Government. A cut-and-dried *coup d'etat*, prepared under the influence of the British High Commissioner, was in readiness for such an eventuality. The Chamber was immediately dissolved and new elections are to take place after the Government have by an arbitrary decree amended the electoral law, in the direction of limiting the franchise persons with a higher qualification as regards property, taxation and education. It is hoped by these means to restrict the lists of voters to the classes that gave their support to Ziwar Pasha's Government at the last election; and, also as the "Times" puts it will give "the primary and secondary electors a further opportunity for weighing the consequences which would follow a

(Continued on next page.)

ACTING VICEROY

INSTALLATION CEREMONY

TEXT OF ROYAL WARRANT.

DELHI, April 10

With considerable ceremony Lord Lytn formaly assumed the Viceroyalty and acting Governor Generalship this evening in the presence of the members of the Executive Council and high officials. Mr. Crerar, Home Secretary, read His Majesty's warrant and Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, administered the oaths of allegrance and office. The ceremony lasted only fifteen minutes. —A. P.

Following the procedure which was published in the Gazette of India on the 3rd instant the Earl of Lytton duly assumed the office of Viceroy and Acting Governor-General of India at Viceregal Lodge at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremony was held in the dining room as soon as the telegram was received notifying the departure of Lord Reading from Bombay. Among those present were Lady Hermione Lytton and the members of the Executive Council including General Sir Claud Jacob, Commander-in-Chief, Sir Andrew Skeen, Chief of the Staff; Sir Hugh Keeling, the Secretaries to the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and a few others. All Civil officers wore white full dress; military officers were in khaki full dress and other gentlemen wore in morning dress. Lord Lytton who wore grey morning dress with star, on entering the room was preceded by his staff and he took up his stand on a crimson and gold carpet under a rich canopy of the same hue. The members of the Executive Council and the staff ranged themselves on either side of the throne Mr. Crerar, the Home Secretary then advanced and asked His Excellency's permission to read the royal warrant. This having been given the Home Secretary in clear tone read as follows:—

ROYAL WARRANT.

"George R. I, George V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India:

To our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin and Councillor Victor Alexander George Robert, Earl of Lytton, Knight Grand Commander of our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Governor of our Presidency of Fort William in Bengal in India. Greeting:

Whereas our Secretary of State in Council has under the provisions of the Government of India Act granted leave of absence to our right trusty and right well beloved Cousin and Councillor Rufus Daniel, Earl of Reading, Knight Grand Cross of our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Grand Master of our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Grand Master of our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Cross of our Royal Victorian Order, our Governor-General of India and whereas it is enacted by the said Act that where leave is so granted to our Governor-General a person shall be appointed by us by warrant under our Royal sign manual to act in his place during his absence, be it now known that we reposing especial trust and confidence in the fidelity, prudence, justice and circumspection of you the said Victor Alexander George Robert, Earl of Lytton have nominated and appointed and by these presents do nominate and appoint you the said Victor Alexander George Robert Earl of Lytton to act as Governor-General of India and of all and singular, our lands, territories, countries, places and provinces which now are or shall from time to time be subject to or under our Government in India in the place of the said Rufus Daniel, Earl of Reading and to execute all and every the powers or authorities committed continual or given to our Governor-General of India by or under or in virtue of the Government of India Act and by or under or in virtue of any other Act or Acts of Parliament now in force to take upon you, hold and enjoy, the said office upon and from the departure on leave of the said Rufus Daniel, Earl of Reading, Governor-General of India and to hold and execute the said office until the return to duty of the said Rufus Daniel, Earl of Reading or if he does not return until a successor arrives subject nevertheless to such instructions and directions as you the said Victor Alexander George Robert Earl of Lytton shall as holding and executing the office of Governor-General of India or Governor-General of India in Council from time to time receive under our royal sign manual or under the hand of one of the principal Secretaries of State or as may be or may have been, is so issued to the Governor-General of India for the time being and we do hereby authorise and empower and require you the said Victor Alexander George Robert, Earl of Lytton to execute and perform for the time being all and every of the powers and authorities of the said office of Governor-General of India appertaining and we do hereby give and grant unto you the said Victor Alexander George Robert Earl of Lytton while acting as Governor-General of India and your Council as the Governor-General of India in Council the superintendence, direction and control subject to the provision of the said Government of India Act and of any rules lawfully made thereunder of the civil and military government of all our said territories in India with full power and authority, but subject as aforesaid, to superintend and control the governors and local governments of all our presidencies and provinces in British India in the due administration of such Presidencies and Provinces and also with all such powers and authorities jointly severally and respectively and subject to all such restrictions and conditions as are given to them respectively or created by or under or in virtute of the Government of India Act or any other Act or Acts of Parliament now in force and we do hereby order and require all our servants, officers and soldiers in India and all the people and inhabitants of the territories under our Government and also all our Governors and Local Governments of our respective Presidencies and Provinces in British India to confirm, submit and yield due obedience unto you the said Victor Alexander George Robert Earl of Lytton as Acting Governor-General of India and your said Council accordingly. Given at our court at Buckingham Palace this Eleventh day of March in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign by His Majesty's Command.

BIRKENHEAD.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The Chief Justice Sir Shadi Lal of Lahore High Court in full wig and robe of scarlet and black then advanced and administered the oath of allegiance in reply to which Lord Lytton said. "I, Victor Alexander George Robert, Earl of Lytton do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George V., Emperor of India, His Heirs and Successors according to law. "So help me God." The oath of office was next administered and Lord Lytton said "I, Victor Alexander George Robert, Earl of Lytton do swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign King George V., Emperor of India in the office of Governor-General of India and that I will do right to all manner of people after the laws and usages of India without fear or favour, affection or ill-will. "So help me God." At the conclusion of each oath the Viceroy kissed the Bible.

The Home Secretary then asked His Excellency whether it was his order that his assumption of office be issued and published in the Gazette of India, that it be read at the head of the troops in the various garrisons and military stations under a salute of 31 guns and be communicated to all Government Departments and Local Governments.

His Excellency signified his desire that this should be done. His Excellency then left the Chamber in procession and the ceremony was at an end. The flag was unfurled from the big mast in the Viceregal grounds and a royal salute of 31 guns announced to the Imperial City that a new Viceroy was reigning in the land.—A. P.

VISIT TO OOTACAMUND.

DELHI, April 10.

Earl of Lytton, visited New Delhi to-day.

It is notified that the Viceroy accompanied by his staff will leave Delhi by special train on the morning of 12th April on a visit to Ootacamund and arrive Simla on the afternoon of 30th April His Excellency's arrival at and departure from Ootacamund and arrival at Simla will be private. A Viceregal salute will be fired to announce His Excellency's departure from Delhi.—A. P.

PURELY PRIVATE.

MADRAS, April 10.

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor has intimated to the Chairman of the Ootacamund Municipality that the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy being purely private, an address of welcome would not be appropriate and that while His Excellency the Viceroy appreciates the desire of the Council, he regrets his inability to accept the address.—A. P.

LORD READING'S DEPARTURE.

A PRIVATE FUNCTION.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading left India by the S.S. "Razmak" on Friday afternoon. They arrived in Bombay by a special train, were met at the Virar Station by the Governor of Bombay who had specially come down from Mahableshwar, and proceeded thence straight to the Ballard Pier Station. The arrival and the departure of the Viceroy were private except the officials there were very few outsiders present. Among the officials present might be mentioned Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Chief Secretary to the Government, Major-General H. A. V. Cummins, Captain Huddleston, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. J. P. Brander, Mr. H. B. Clayton, Mr. P. A. Kelly and the Sheriff of Bombay, Sir Henry Macnaghten. Both on the arrival and departure of the Viceroy salutes were fired. The "Razmak" sailed at 4 p.m. on Friday.

TREATY WITH NEPAL.

RATIFIED ON 8TH.

DELHI, April 10.

The treaty of friendship with Nepal was tified on 8th April.

WEMBLY EXHIBITION.

KING TO OPEN ON MAY 9TH.

LONDON, Apr. 11.

The King and the Queen will open the Wembly Exhibition on 9th May, which is the anniversary of the proclamation of King George in 1910.—Reuter.

MAHAVIR JAYANTI AT DELHI.

Secretary, Sevak Sangh, Delhi, wires under date April 8:—

All sects of Jains united convened a public meeting on 7th evening to celebrate the birthday of their Lord Mahavira under the presidentship of Lala Ballaram, subordinate judge. Pandits Jailalji and Tulsiramji at the outset paid tributes to the Lord Mahavira and his ideals. Maulana Mohmed Ali, notwithstanding his *ramzan* observance came over to express pleasure at the celebration and observed that religion was meant to bring men nearer to each other and not to create mutual dissentions. Lala Shankerlal exhorted the Jains to use Swadeshi cloth and thus observe their basic principle *ahinsa* in daily lives. Pandit Arjunlal Sethi and Mr. Bhagwandin spoke eloquently laying special stress on Mahavir's mission to bring bliss eternal to all human beings irrespective of caste and creed and to abolish despotism in religion, society and politics. The celebration was a grand success.

In a Conference of Jains it was resolved to form a Jain Sevak Sangh to remove barriers of inter-dining among Jains.

SPREADING

UNREST AMONG RAILWAY-MEN'

SITUATION ON N. W. RLY.

LAHORE, April 12.

A communique issued by the North-Western Railway Headquarters at Lahore states that unrest among railway staff which was so long confined to Rawalpindi has now spread to Khanewal and Kundian, where the Indian running staff absented themselves on Saturday. All mail and passenger services are being maintained by loyal men.—A P.

FRENCH CRISIS.

BRITISH PRESS AND PUBLIC OPINION

LONDON, April 11.

As far as the British opinion concerning the fall of M. Herriot has been expressed hitherto, it appears to be generally felt that France's present plight is the direct outcome of her long continued failure to face the financial situation squarely and to impose necessary taxation. It is pointed out that the methods of the Banque de France have been exposed as irregular and unless its actions are swiftly legalised irretrievable harm might be inflicted on French credit. It is asserted that the disclosure that M. Poincare's Government initiated behind the scenes while pretending that Germany supplied adequate reparations and counter-allegation that M. Herriot assented to the same hoodwinking policy, show the folly of France's post-war policy. The difficulty confronting any successor of M. Herriot is that he cannot succeed in averting the serious position unless he takes unpopular measure. Apparently the idea of Capital Levy in disguised form has been virtually scrapped by the Finance Committee of the Chamber, but taxaion in one form or another must be increased.

The "Times" says that evasion of taxes, export of capital and hoarding will have to be regarded as unpatriotic acts. Something of the French war-time spirit of sacrifice is required to avoid the financial disaster.

The "Morning Post" is of opinion that the appearances point to a series of short-lives but the paper hopes that there will be no break in the foreign policy and the continuance of Anglo-French relations.

The "Financial Times" says that France will continue in a state of high fever economically until her financial doctors agree on the remedy and the time for palliatives has passed long since.—Reuter.

SANATAN DHARMI FIRST—AND LAST.

LAHORE, April 12.

Replying to an address presented to him to-day by the Sanatana Dharma Society on the occasion of the prize-giving ceremony of the Local Sanatan Dharma School over which he presided, the Maharaja of Durbhanga said, "You may remember what Maulana Mahomed Ali once said, namely, every one who follows Islam should be a Mahomedan first and everything else afterwards and every follower of Islam was superior to Mahatma Gandhi." I would ask you to assimilate this idea and apply it to your own religion. You should think you are a Sanatana dharmi first and everything else afterwards.

The Maharaja announced amidst applause a donation of Rs. 25,000 for the Science block of the Sanatana Dharma College, Lahore.—A. P.

TREAT TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

We, the undersigned, have great pleasure in expressing through the columns of this valuable paper our deep sense of gratitude to all those who most readily and generously responded to our appeal for help for the treat given in the Victoria Gardens on the 31st ultimo to about 1,000 children of charitable institutions like the Bai Ruttonbai Framji Panday G. H. School, Sir Cowasji Jehangir G. School, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy G. Schools (Fort and Dhobi Talao) Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy School, and The Nusserwanji Cama School.

We further deem it our duty to thank specially the Bombay Police for kind services rendered spontaneously, Dr. Jamshedji Maneckshaw, Superintendent, The Victoria Gardens, for making the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the children, Bai Pirojbai Ardeshir Palkhiwalla (of Jubilee Soda Factory) for a very large supply of aerated waters, Mr. B. C. Nagerwalla, proprietor of The Siddley Ice Factory, for a copious supply of ice, Mr. Kaikhusroo Ratanji Manager for the gift of necessary articles, Mr. Nazir, Mehta (of Messrs. Pratt and Co.), and Mr. Manockji Cowasji Petit for the free use of their motor-lorries. Mr. M. Petit and family also deserve our thanks for the very great help given by them in other respects, and so do other kind friends who helped us in distributing sweets etc. among the children which considering the large number was not an easy task.

This year we have made but a modest beginning in this direction, and hope by the kind help of friends and sympathizers to treat school children in a similar manner year after year, and thus beg to say that all contributions towards such school treats will be most gratefully received.

SAHAR F. VAKIL,
SERENE P. JEEJEEBHOY.

Pedder Road,
Cumballa Hill,
Bombay.

STORMY RECEPTION

LORD BALFOUR AT DAMASCUS

CROWD DEMONSTRATION.

DAMASCUS, April 10.

Yesterday opened with ominous quietness. Shops and offices were closed, but crowds thronged the streets and shortly past midday, the roar of the crowd outside Lord Balfour's hotel was audible for a quarter of a mile from the square. Despite the efforts of mounted police, a mob of 5,000 using sticks and stones broke through the garden and rushed at the hotel driving back the small force of mounted police and gendarmerie. A French gendarmerie officer lying practically full-length on horseback, single-handed, charged the crowd and broke through their formation thus enabling his men to rally and push back the crowd to a safe distance from the hotel. The gendarmerie repeatedly fired in the air. Finally the African cavalry was brought up and the crowds fled to side streets before the soldiers with drawn swords. Eight armoured cars were later brought up. In the afternoon fresh colonial troops marched along the town and in the evening took up positions in a square to prevent the mobs reassembling. The civilian casualties amount to about 50, of whom 15 have been removed to the hospital where three are in a very dangerous condition. Lord Balfour left Damascus by motor car.—Reuter.

GENDARMES ATTACKED.

DAMASCUS, April 10.

At the conclusion of the prayers in connection with the Ramadan festival a crowd of 6,000 marched in the direction of Lord Balfour's hotel. The Syrian gendarmes, who attempted to stop the demonstrators were attacked with stones. A fight then ensued in which the Spahis participated. Two people were killed and seven gendarmes injured. One Spahi officer and three men were also injured. Disturbances also occurred in the Jewish quarter.—Reuter.

'VERY DISTURBED.'

LORD BALFOUR INTERVIEWED.

DAMASCUS, April 10.

Lord Balfour interviewed by Reuter said he was very disturbed, but expressed great satisfaction that none of the rioters had been shot. M. Sarrail visited Lord Balfour at his Hotel in the afternoon and evidently recommended that he should leave Damascus, for, an hour later while M. Sarrail stopped his motor car on the bridge opposite the hotel attracting all eyes towards him and amidst further diversion of aeroplanes flying overhead dropping smoke bombs, Lord Balfour left the hotel by a motor car unnoticed.—Reuter.

BOARDS S.S. "SPHINX."

UNDER POLICE AND MILITARY GUARD

BEIRUT, April 10.

Two police cars accompanied Lord Balfour as far as Ainsofar, where he was met by the French Director-General of Public Security, who escorted Lord Balfour with a police guard by a circuitous route round the coast to the military quay, where the British Consul-General awaited him and accompanied Lord Balfour on board the "Sphinx" where he remains guarded by the police. The "Sphinx" departs on Sunday for Alexandria. All is quiet at Beirut.—Reuter.

COL. AMERY AND SIR S. HOARE.

OBJECT OF THEIR VISIT TO IRAQ.

LONDON, April 9.

Replying to a question in the Commons Mr. Baldwin stated that the object of the visit of Col. Amery and Sir S. Hoare to Iraq was to investigate into the political defence aspect and other important problems, which were necessarily engaging the attention of the Cabinet. It was estimated that the total cost would not exceed a thousand sterling. —Reuter.

SIR CAMPBELL RHODES.

OFFERED A SEAT ON COUNCIL OF INDIA.

LONDON, April 10.

The Secretary of State for India has offered Sir Campbell Rhodes a seat on the Council of India in succession to Sir Malcolm Hogg, whose tenure of office expires at the end of April.—Reuter.

TRIPLE MURDER AT KANNAMPALYAM

MADRAS, April 10.

The Coimbatore correspondent of the "Hindu" wires that Mr. Subba Rao, a wealthy man of the locality, and two of his servants were murdered in his garden at Kannampalyam village two miles from Sulur. It will be recalled that Mr. Subba Rao was the principal accused two years ago in the sensational photographer murder case in which Mr. Eardley Norton appeared for the defence and Mr. Subba Rao was acquitted by the Madras High Court. The police have proceeded to the spot.—A. P.

JEDDAH TO FALL?

FACILITIES FOR PILGRIMS

IBN SAUD'S APPEAL.

CAIRO, April 10.

"El Mokattam" publishes an appeal of Ibn Saud to Moslems of the whole world in which he says Jeddah is encircled and will fall soon. The pilgrims will be welcomed and their safety and comfort will be assured. There are no difficulties whatever with regard to pilgrimage. He adds that the Hedjaz is open and that the present Government is providing facilities for pilgrimage.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND HER RESPONSIBILITIES.

(Continued from previous page.)

reiterated vote for the Government and Ministers time to educate them on the real issues at stake", or, in other words, time to appreciate that, until they vote as the British Government wants them to, they will not be allowed to have a parliament in being.

SIR VALENTINE'S PROTEST.

This persistence in the attempt to bully the Egyptian people into acquiescence in British domination over affairs which are entirely their own concern is rousing no little misgiving even among the saner elements in the Tory party. This was voiced in the House of Commons on Tuesday by Mr. Duff Cooper, husband of the famous Lady Diana Manners, who gave up his post at the Foreign Office to enter Parliament at the last election and has since been showing a refreshing independence of party discipline in matters of Foreign affairs. "In view of the fact that we have granted independence to Egypt, is it not the duty of the Government to leave her to settle her own policy in her own way?" was the blunt question he put to the Prime Minister, without, it need hardly be said, eliciting a reply.

A stronger and more detailed protest comes from Sir Valentine Chirol, who attacks in drastic fashion, in a letter to the "Times", the whole of Lord Allenby's policy of the last three years. He denounces the ultimatum of last November as displaying a "vindictiveness unworthy of so grave a tragedy", with "its demand for blood money, following down to the very figure named, the precedent almost universally reporobated at the time in this country which Italy had set a year previously after the murder of an Italian general on Greek territory". Sir Valentine goes on to condemn the other sordid details of the ultimatum and the manner of its presentation, the "great display of military force" and "undignified show of contempt for Zaghlul, who was still Prime Minister, and he asks whether the result of the recent elections will at last cure us of our comfortable delusion that Zaghlul and his Wafd have represented nothing but a minority of desperate agitators, whose machinations have hitherto prevented any genuine expression of Egyptian opinion."

M. CHAMBERLAIN'S OBSESSION.

Whether this a comfortable delusion or not, it is not likely that there will be any change in British policy in Egypt. The attempt to browbeat and bully the Egyptian people will be continued as long as Lord Allenby is in Cairo, backed up in London by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who regards himself as a sort of Mussolini and Machiavelli in one, and is obsessed with the belief that Orientals only understand "firm" measures and can be cowed in time by persistent bullying. He is not likely to learn any better. The process of watering the franchise in Egypt will be repeated again and again, we shall have one *coup d etat* after another, while the "Times" continues its parrot cry that the matter is one for the Egyptians themselves to settle, until the situation becomes ripe for the application of Martial Law and a frank resumption of British control. I may be wrong, but that is the view I hold of what Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Allenby are aiming at. The Foreign Secretary is haunted with the obsession of the probability of a general rising of the Moslem peoples against their European governers, and wherever Moslems are struggling against Christian powers, he is ready to throw all his weight, power and influence on the side of the latter, regardless of the merits of the issues.

"LORD BALFOUR SEES A HARTAL."

Palestine is the latest country to exhibit the results of the soothing influences of British Imperialism. The Moslem and Christian Arabs of Palestine, who constitute the vast majority of the population have allowed their antagonism to the proposal to present their country to the Zionists to remain comparatively quiescent hitherto, but it was asking a little too much or them to sit down quietly during the visit of Lord Balfour, the author of the pledge to Zionism and the chief patron of the extravagant claims and ambitions of the Zionists as an honoured guest of the Government for the purpose of opening the new Jewish University. The veteran statesman arrived in Jerusalem yesterday to find it a city of mourning, so far as the populace were concerned and an armed camp, so far as the Government were concerned. A complete *hartal* is being observed by the Arab populace and it is significant that even in the Jewish quarters shops were closed. The strike movement is not confined to the city, but is general throughout Palestine. Police and armed mounted gendarmes patrolled the streets, barricades were erected at the crossings and armoured cars were in waiting to cope with anticipated outbreaks of violence. It must have been an impressive demonstration that greeted Lord Balfour. If he were a man likely to be influenced by anything but his own conceptions of wisdom in statesmanship he might have been influenced to a consideration of the wisdom of the pledge he gave and the folly of supposing that it can ever be carried out.

MAHATMA'S BENGAL TOUR

ENTHUSIASM EVERYWHERE

"A NOTE OF WARNING."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Apl. 9.

Bengal offers her unique reception to Mahatma Gandhi. "Mahamaji is expected here on the first day of the next month," writes Sir P. C. Roy. "His visit this time will not be confined only to the Provincial Conference of Bengal, but will be extended to other places also where his presence might be deemed useful by the leaders. We know how great is our enthusiasm to see Mahatmaji and I have but little doubt that he will receive cordial invitation from all quarters of the province. It is now high time to form his tour programme in Bengal in consultaton with the leaders of various districts. But before doing so I should like to sound a note of warning. No one should forget that Mahatmaji is an apostle of khaddar and Charka and that they only have the right to invite him, who are carrying out his mission to the best of their abilities. How many of the districts that want to invite Mahatmaji have taken the khadi—vow in right earnest? How many of them have enlisted themselves as Congress Members with self-spun yarn?

Things like these and such others may serve as criteria to gauge the fitness of the place for his August visit. I suggest this only with the view that we may not hurt the feeling of this great man, which we are sure to do, if we have him received by the people antagonistic or apathetic or even neutral to the cause of Khadi. However this is my suggestion pure and simple and do not hesitate to submit it to the judgment of the leaders, who should lose no time in helping me to settle finally Mahatmaji's Bengal—tour—programme."

The people of Serajgunj have been rejuvenated as it were at the prospect of Mahatmaji's coming to Serajgunj. A strong reception committee has been found to accord him a right royal reception. Other preliminaries are also being arranged for the purpose.

At Khulna, last evenning a meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Nagendra Nath Sen to form a reception committee to receive Mahatma Gandhi, who has been requested to visit Khulna. A Provisional Committee was formed with Mr. Nagendra Nath Sen as secretary.

PRINCE OF WALES.

LANDS AT SECONDEE.

SECONDEE, April 9.

The Prince of Wales landed at Takaradi by a shoreboat as the "Repulse's" boats were unable to cross the surf beyond one and half miles from the shore. The Prince unveiled a memorial to commemorate the fact that he was the first person to enter the harbour which will be completed in two years' time. The heat recently has been intense: nevertheless the Prince played squash raquets daily on board the "Repulse" though the temperature below the decks was 118 deg. —Reuter.

LATER.

The Prince of Wales landed here in glorious sunshine amid gorgeous display of African wealth and dress by the native Chiefs in bejewelled palanquins. Unparalleled enthusiasm and excitement prevailed. The whole town was en fete. The Prince seemed very pleased at the warmth and loyalty of the reception.—Reuter.

DEPARTS FOR COOMASSIE.

SECONDEER, April 10.

Prince of Wales landed to-day from the "Repulse" by a surfboat after which he proceeded by train to Coomassie.

Prior to His Royal Highness's departure from Secondee, the Prince received two hundred and fifty ex-service men and shook hands with them. Long lines of native children sang the National Anthem and 'God bless Prince of Wales' as the train steamed out. The journey to Coomassie will take fourteen hours.—Reuter.

ARRIVES AT KUMASSI.

KUMASSI, April 10.

The Prince of Wales arrived here to-day and was accorded a great reception by dense crowds. The Town was beflagged. The Prince reviewed the ex-service men and attended the service in Engish Church.—Reuter.

VISIT TO NIGERIA POSTPONED.

NKAWKAW (Gold Coast), Apr. 11.

The Prince of Wales's visit to Nigeria has been postponed till the 21st April, owing to the outbreak of plague at Lagos. The decision is due not to the anxiety for the Royal Party, but the possibility of the spread of the epidemic in view of great crowds that gather to greet the Prince. The Prince may fill in the time visiting the northern territories of Gold Coast.—Reuter.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

LALAJI ON INTER-MINGLING.

PLEA FOR MOBILISING HINDUS.

SHUDDHI, SANGATHAN AND UNTOUCHABILITY.

HINDU MAHASABHA AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 11.

The eighth session of the Hindu Mahasabha was held here this afternoon under the presidency of Lala Lajpatrai. A large number of delegates attended.

Sir P. C. Roy, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates repudiated the suggestion that the Hindu Mahasabha organisation was anti-national. It was the bounden duty of every individual, he said, who aimed at higher synthesis or national life to liberalise his community by a wider diffusion of culture and better understanding of human and national obligations and interests. The communal narrowness would disappear and individuals of different communities would become the conscious and component parts of united India. Communal organisations which honestly worked for cultural reform were not anti-national but helped towards growth of a national spirit. Continuing Sir P. C. Roy said the Hindu Mahasabha was looked upon by some at least of the Mussalman friends as being a militant body and hostile to them. It would be a great misfortune, he emphasised, if it was really so. He was opposed to forcible conversions and re-conversions from one religion to another. He declared what khaddar was for the economic salvation of India, removal of untouchability was for the national regeneration of Hindu India. 'My idea is that the Hindu Mahasabha should confine its activities to the reform of internal abuses and to the consolidation of different sections and castes of the Hindu society on a common platform. I would say the same thing to our Mahomedan brethren. Let them also direct their energies to the spread of education and reform of their social evils. These two movements may proceed side by side without mutual distrust and bitterness. I would also say the same thing to my Christian, Buddhist and Jain friends. If the different communities that inhabit India are mindful of the interests of the country and pursue their activities in a broad and liberal spirit all hindrances to the growth of a united India will disappear and India will take her place among the free nations of the world and will regain her position as the source from which culture spread throughout the globe."

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Lala Lajpat Rai, President-elect, then delivered his speech in Hindi. After defining the aims and objects of the Mahasabha he declared they could not afford to be so weak and imbecile as to allow or encourage others to crush them. Nor could they be obsessed by false ideas of ahimsa. As a people they were a sad people given too much to pessimism. Political and economic dependance had contributed a great deal towards establishing these tendencies on a firm basis. To add to this the Hindu leaders were themselves leaving nothing undone to make the nation spiritless and joyless. He was of opinion that they should make a supreme effort to introduce joy into the lives of their children and young men and young women. They should fill them with a hope and with desire to rise in the world by their own exertions. What was needed was to make them enterprising and ambitious. "I want my people to be strong and healthy, full of ambition with a will to win and with a desire to go forward in the march for progress," said Lala Lajpat Rai. He believed that Hindus had no political aims of their own separate from those of their countrymen of other faiths. He considered the cry of a Hindu Raj or a Muslim Raj was purely mischievous and ought to be discouraged. Hindus did not desire any domination over Mahomedan population, continued Lala Lajpat Rai, but what they wanted was the safeguarding of their interests and that of India generally.

SHUDHI AND SANGATHAN.

The President next dwelt on Shudhi and Sangathan. He characterised the Shudhi movement as purely a defensive movement. As long as conversions continued, as long as other religious communities had a right to carry on their propaganda for converting Hindus to their faiths, the Hindus had an equal right to do the same. Hindu Community was being furiously attacked on all sides on account of the Sangathan movement. He could see no justification in these attacks. Every religious community was trying to unify itself and organise itself in different ways. It was the duty of Hindus, the President emphasised, to organise themselves, bring about the unity of action in their relations with other communities and Government. He urged removal of untouchability and abolition of pardah system of Hindu women. He condemned child marriage and favoured widow remarriages and establishment of Widows' Homes and shelter houses in almost every important town in India. The following, in the President's opinion, should be the programme of the Hindu Mahasabha:—

PROGRAMME.

1. To organise Hindu Sabhas throughout the length and breadth of the country.
2. To provide relief to such Hindus—men and women—who need help on account of communal riots and disturbances.
3. Reconversion of Hindus who have been forcibly converted to Islam.
4. To organise gymnasiums for the use of Hindu young men and women.
5. To organise seva samities.
6. To popularise hindi throughout the length and breadth of the country in cooperation with Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.
7. To request the trustees and keepers of various Hindu temples to open halls attached to temples where people may gather to discuss matters of social and religious interests.
8. To celebrate Hindu festivals in a manner which may conduce to the promotion of brotherly feelings among different sections of Hindus.
9. To promote good feelings with Mahomedans and Christians.
10. To represent the communal interests of Hindus in all political controversies.
11. To encourage Hindu boys to take to industrial pursuits.
12. To promote better feelings between Hindu agriculturists and non-agriculturists.
13. To better the condition of Hindu women by abolishing pardah, providing educational facilities and taking such other steps as will conduce to their physical and mental welfare.

Referring to the political aims he said, "There is a class among them who hold out that the Hindu leaders have injured the Hindu community by having too much anti-Government political activities and by raising the standard of Swaraj and that it is time we should make up with Government and give up all anti-Government activities. I am afraid I cannot agree with them. I am not at all sorry for the part the Hindu leaders have so far played in the development of the movement for the freedom of India. No living nation can avoid politics. Politics is the very breath of associated life and political activities of a healthy kind are absolutely necessary for the social progress and national prosperity. Political activities are of two kinds:—Anti-Government and pro-Government. It will be foolish to oppose Government for the sake of opposition. It will be equally foolish to support Government with the object of individual or communal gain. Hindus have so far followed a national policy and I think they must stick to it. They will be stultifying themselves if they replace their nationalism by communalism. Yet we cannot ignore the fact that there are some communities in India who want to take undue advantage of our nationalism and are pushing forward their communalism to such an extent as is injurious to the interests of the whole nation and certainly disastrous to those of Hindu community. Such communalism we are bound to oppose as in our judgment it can only lead to permanent slavery, permanent disunity and a state of perpetual dependence.—(A. P.)

RESOLUTIONS.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 11.

The Hindu Maha Sabha adopted this evening many resolutions:—

One resolution *inter alia* urged checking conversion of Hindus to other faith by means of religious propaganda, the formation of Sangathans and amelioration of the condition of Untouchables. The Maha Sabha favoured the admission of boys of Untouchables in all public institutions.—(A.P.)

ESTABLISH ORPHANAGES.

CALCUTTA, April 12.

Further resolutions adopted by the Hindu Mahasabha included an appeal to the branch Sabhas to establish orphanages and asylums for unprotected orphans and widows and urging Government to release persons convicted in Katarpur riots.

The Conference adjourned till to-morrow. —A. P.

FULLER REPORT.

SIR P. C. ROY'S SPEECH.

Sir P. C. Roy, Chairman of the Reception Committee read his short and sweet address. He said:—

Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Reception Committee I offer you a most cordial welcome to Calcutta. By a strange irony of fate this pleasant duty has devolved on me—one whose right to be called a Hindu is challenged in certain quarters. However, it clearly indicates that a liberal and catholic spirit is abroad in the country and the old barriers that divided the Hindu community are passing away. Many of you have travelled long distances at great expense and trouble. You will, doubtless, suffer many discomforts and hardships during your stay in Calcutta on account of our imperfect arrangements. I implore you to excuse our short-comings in the spirit of Hindu charity and take the will for the deed.

The province of Bengal has been the home of social and religious movements from a distant period. Chaitanya lived in the 15th century and the cult of Vaishnavism is widespread in India. In recent times there has been a succession of great men from Rammohan, Iswarchandra Vidyasagar, Keshub Chandra and Ramkrishna to Vivekananda, who are ranked amongst the makers of modern India, and the movements they initiated still mould and vivify the spiritual and social life of the country. There will thus be a special fitness for the session of the Hindu Mahasabha in this environment, and it is for you, gentlemen, to make this session a success

TWO CHARGES

The Hindu Mahasabha organisation has been charged by some as being anti-national, and by others as being anti Hindu. I do not agree in these imputations. You are aware that India is the seat of divers creeds and sects with widely divergent modes of thought and practice. This is a serious fact and in the making of the Indian nation this fact has to be openly faced. Each individual unit in our country lives within a communal fold and he finds it difficult to move without his community. But the community is slow to move and the communal spirit is always antagonistic to the growth of national feeling. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of every individual who aims at a higher synthesis of national life to liberalise his community. By a wider diffusion of culture and a better understanding of human and national obligations and interests the communal narrowness will disappear and the individuals of the different communities will become the conscious and component parts of united India. The giving up of communal feeling, however, does not mean the foregoing of one's religious ideas and principles. In my opinion communal organisations which honestly work for cultural reform are not anti-national. They, on the contrary, help towards the growth of the national spirit. The same principle holds true of the several caste organisations in the country.

In regard to the second charge that it is anti-Hindu I need not say much. It is a historical fact that the Hindu religion and Hindu society have been progressive from the earliest times. Owing to their progressive nature and adaptability to changed conditions, Hindustan and Hindu society have successfully withstood the inroads of foreign invasions and influences. The law of progress is essential to the life of a society. Ideas and institutions which were proper to a past social state are found quite out of place in the present. This is also true of our Hindu society. But in all ages and countries the advocates of progress and reform have met with considerable opposition from the supporter of established order. The Hindu Mahasabha, therefore, need not be alarmed at this opposition from the orthodox quarter. We should all bear in mind that the Hindu Society is not the monopoly of any particular race, for in it the Aryan, the Dravidian and the Scythian and Mongolian races and their various combinations have each and all a place. The science of ethnology lays bare many stern facts and reveals the odd mixture of all their features in even a so-called high-caste Brahmin. Nor should we forget that no particular custom of any place or province can be called truly Hindu to the exclusion of others. The customs which one province or any one section condemns as non-Hindu or anti-Hindu prevail in another province and amongst another section of the Hindu society. I need cite particular instances. It is enough to mention that the Smriti of Raghunandan, so much in vogue in Bengal is discarded outside her borders. The Hindu society has always had a catholic basis and has given preference to changing customs over shastric rules and injunctions. The Hindu Mahasabha seeks internal reform in the Hindu society. Several abuses have crept in the Hindu society and in order that Hindus may be able to stand in the present struggle these abuses must be rooted out. The mind of all India has been roused to the question of untouchability, thanks to the work and activities of Mahatma Gandhi, who has been rightly called the greatest man allive in the the present times. Personally speaking, I should think that in the land of Badarayana and Buddha this reform does not go far enough. I would specially urge on you the question of taking back to the society those unfortunate women, who, for no fault of their own, were victims of diabolic crimes. In Bengal this is the crying need of the hour.

NOT HOSTILE TO MUSLIMS

For one occupying the position as I do in this conference it is not reasonable or expedient to go into the various questions which will come up for you deliberations, for that will be trespassing into the domain of the President. But I cannot stop without mentioning one matter which vitally affects the whole of India and particularly my province. Let not your spoken word or writing offend in any way the honest and genuine susceptibilities of our Mahomedan friends and fellow-countrymen. In Bengal these two communities have always lived in harmony and peace and what difference and discord you notice now are confined to the politically minded classes, who scramble for power, position and office in the administration of the province. Cordial relationship still prevails in villages. The Hindus revere and worship the Mahomedan Pirs and the Mahomedans respect the Hindu gods and goddesses. But the new tide of communal antipathy has begun to filter down from the towns to villages and Heaven knows what may be the state of things in the future. The Hindu Mahasabha is looked upon by some at least of our Mussalman friends as being a militant body and hostile to them. It will be a great misfortune if it is really so. I am opposed to forcible conversions and reconversions from one religion to another and I am confident no one will be found to support this practice. I believe that conversions of Hindus to Mahomedanism are due more to the contemptuous attitude and ill-treatment of the Hindus of the higher castes than to force or fraud on the part of the Mahomedans, and it is useless waste of energy while it is provocative of bad blood to reconvert them. Islam is a perfect equaliser of men—it receives into its fraternal embrace the Amir and the Fakir, the Caucasian and the Negro on equal terms of fellowship, and so long as we harbour touch-me-not ism it is useless to seek converts. Even at the present moment under our very eyes hundreds of our countrymen are being almost daily converted to Christianity. What Khaddar is for the economic salvation of India, the removal of untouchability is for the national regeneration of Hindu India. My own idea is that the Hindu Mahasabha should confine its activities to the reform of internal abuses and to the consolidation of the different sections and castes of the Hindu Society on a common platform. I would say the same thing to our Mahomedan brethren. Let them also direct their energies to the spread of education and reform of their social evils. These twin movements may proceed side by side without mutual distrust and bitterness. I would also say the same thing to my Christian, Buddhist and Jain friends. If the different communities that inhabit India are mindful of the interests of the county and of themselves and pursue their activities in a broad and liberal spirit, all the hindrances to the growth of a united India will disappear, and India will take her place among the free nation of the world and will regain her position as the source from which culture spread throughout the globe.

A CIVIL WAR

A house, divided against itself, cannot stand. Hinduism has now degenerated in to a hardened, nay petrified conglomerate of unmeaning and often obnoxious social customs,—'deshachar' and 'loocachar' now reign supreme. I appeal to our Hindu brethren to ponder over these serious problems, there is civil war in the Hindu community—the Brahmin and the non-Brahmin arrayed against each other and the Panchama against the Brahmin and the non-Brahmin combined. Two thousand years ago, AEesop foresaw the mischief and depicted it in his famous parable of the non-co-operation of the belly and other members of the body. How can we attain our political emancipation so long as we have all these warring elements amongst ouselves. We have become the laughing stock, nay an object of scorn of the world at large. It will not be possible for us to assert our political rights at home or abroad when we are not prepared to concede the fundamental rights of humanity to our own brethren—our own kith and kin.

Verily, we are
"fallen, fallen, fallen
fallen from our high estate"

India was once the centre of civilisation and the home of highest spiritual culture. Her religion, philosophy and literature gave enlightenment to the world. We are rich in our heritage. In order to regain our position, we must sink our narrow differences, and while glorying in the achievements of the ancient saints and sages, mould our lives and build our social fabric according to the lofty principles of righteousness and morality which found such noble expression in their character and teachings.

LALAJI'S ADDRESS.

The following is the summary of the presidential address of Lala Lajpatrai:—

Dr. Sir P. C. Roy and Friends,

My first duty is to thank you for the honour you have done me in asking me to preside over this session of the Hindu Mahasabha. This is the second time that I have come to Calcutta to preside over an All-India gathering. The first occasion was in 1920 when I presided over the Special Session of the Indian National Congress which was convened to settle the question of Non-co-operation raised by Mahatma Gandhi. The decisions of that session revolutionised the entire politics of this country, with the results over which we are not entirely happy. We hope, we shall not in any way revolutionise the programme of the Hindu Mahasabha at this session. It is my earnest desire to be practical and businesslike and to take such decisions only as we may be able to carry out during the course of the year.

AIMS AND OBJECTS.

First with our aims and objects. They have been settled with sufficient precision in the preceding sessions of the Mahasabha and need no alteration. However, I want to emphasise on this occasion that our object is to further love and not hatred. The Hindus are a religious people. Their scriptures, the Vedas, enjoin upon them to look at the whole universe with eyes of friendship. This, however, does not mean that we should be so sentimentridden as to make ourselves incapable of protecting our lives and rights and interests against unjust attacks by others. We do not wish evil to any one. We desire to be on friendly terms with every one, even with those who are of other faiths and other creeds. We believe that there is salvation for every one according to his own beliefs and by his own methods of worship. So far we have no quarrel with those who are not of our faith. But we cannot forget that every one is not of that opinion or of that mind, and that, goaded by self-interests either individually or communally other people and other communities do sometimes attack us unjustly. It is our duty to take such steps against those attacks as may be necessary for our protection, both individually and communally. In this respect nothing can guide us better than the teachings of the Bhagvad Gita. We cannot afford to be so weak and imbecile as to allow or encourage others to crush us, nor can we be obsessed by false ideas of Ahimsa but at our peril. Ahimsa is the highest religion, but there is no religion higher than Truth. Ahimsa and Truth must be reconciled, in fact in essence they are one and the same.

(Continued on page 13)

FALL OF HERRIOT.

FRENCH GOVT DEFEATED

SENATE'S VOTE OF "NO-CONFIDENCE."

QUEST FOR NEW PREMIER.

PARIS, Apl. 10.

The Government was defeated in the Senate by 156 votes to 132. After the rejection of the vote of confidence the Senate passed a vote of no-confidence after a lengthy debate during which the ex-Finance Minister M. Francois Marsal and M. Poincare made scathing criticism of M. Herriot's financial policy. M. Herriot replied repeating yesterday's arguments that his predecessors were responsible for the present crisis. The result of the vote was received by the Opposition standing in silence while the Ministerialists shouted "Vive Herriot" "Au Revoir."

After a hasty meeting at the Quai d'Orsay, the members of the Government proceeded to Elysee at ten o'clock to submit their resignation to M. Doumergue.—Reuter.

"NOT SURPRISING."

CHAMBER VS. SENATE.

PARIS, Apl. 11.

M. Herriot's fall in the Senate is not surprising. The storm has long been brewing owing to the fundamental antagonism between the Socialist policy of the Chamber majority and the Conservative leanings of the Upper House. The outcry produced by the revelation in the report of the Banque de France of the Government's recourse to inflation brought the matters to a crisis. M. Herriot could still count upon the substantial, though diminishing majority in the Chamber, as shown by Thursday's vote, but the Senate had eventually to be faced. M. Herriot recently displayed impatience at his equivocal position and wanted to resign after the technical reverse in the Senate on Wednesday, but was dissuaded by the Socialists. His speech on Thursday attacking his predecessors was a direct challenge to M. Poincare and the fight to finish in the Senate became inevitable. M. Herriot after presenting the resignation of his Cabinet to M. Doumergue last evening assured the President of the gratitude of all the members of his Cabinet for his goodwill during their period of office.

M. Doumergue replying paid a tribute to the patriotic efforts of M. Herriot and his colleagues and asked the retiring Ministers to deal with the current matters.

M. Doumergue receives the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber to-day.—Reuter.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

PARIS, April 10.

M. Doumergue has accepted the Government's resignation.—Reuter

PROSPECT OF DISSOULTION.

FORMATION OF NEW CABINET.

PARIS, Apl. 11.

The incompatibility of temper between the Chamber and the Senate renders the formation of a durable Cabinet very difficult. The names of possible new Premiers hitherto mentioned include M. Painleve, M. Demongie, M. Loucheur, M. Clementel, M. Briand and M. Theodore Steeg, Governor-General of Algeria, whilst, M. Cartel of the Left will endeavour to return M. Herriot to power. On the other hand the formation of a coalition of the Republican parties is suggested though its success is improbable. Behind the various combinations looms the prospect of dissolution. This will be welcomed by the Opposition, which is now having a leader in the person of M Millerand and reckoning upon turning the tables at the next elections. Indications point to the crisis being protracted, possibly lasting beyond the municipal elections to be held throughout the country on May 5th and giving those elections a special political significance.—Reuter.

"STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

M. HERRIOT DEFENDS HIS POLICY.

PARIS, Apl. 11.

"A stitch in time saves nine" declared M. Herriot defending his policy in a two hours' speech in the Chamber. He said they faced the curious fact that the aftermath of the war cost one hundred sixty-five milliards in loans, whereas the war cost one hundred and forty-five milliards. Dealing with the relations of the Treasury with the Banque de France, M. Herriot said he only followed the example of his predecessors, who constantly resorted to secret borrowing from the banks. He mentioned that M. Poincare's Government in April 1924 had clandestinely borrowed two-and-a-half milliards from the banks. He did not reveal the truth earlier, because he was convinced that France must be given a balanced budget before an appeal for exceptional sacrifices was possible in order to help the Treasury from the difficult situation; for only then would the country feel that the money would be devoted for the redemption of debt and not for the current expenditure.

M. Bokanowski, for the Opposition, while admitting the precedent of secret borrowing charged Government with being the first to bear the responsibility for the publication of the inaccurate balance sheet by the Banque de France. The Chamber subsequently passed a vote of confidence.—Reuter.

MEETING OF THE 'LEFT BLOC'

M. LOUCHER'S PLANS.

PARIS, April 9.

The financial situation has taken a new turn as a result of the meeting in the morning of all the groups of the Left Bloc to which M. Loucher, who disapproves of M. Demongie's Bill submitted a scheme for remedying the financial stringency by doubling the income tax and increasing the luxury tax and applying the proceeds to the creation of a debt redemption fund, simultaneously reducing the debt by successive conversions. The plan was favourably received and will be submitted to the Finance Committee of the Chamber. Thus the Left Bloc, which M. Demonzie's Bill threatened to split may re-unite behind M. Loucher's scheme.

A later message says that the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government's financial policy.—Reuter.

EXCESS OF BANK-NOTEISSUE

BANQUE DE FRANCE'S DISCLOSURE.

PARIS, Apl. 9.

The extent of the excess of banknote issue over the legal limit is disclosed in the weekly balance sheet of the Banque de France, which shows notes in circulation at 43,004,162 thousand francs, which is 2,004,762 thousand above the limit. This inflation was previously concealed in two items "Various" on both the sides of the balance sheet, which to-day show an increase and decrease respectively of over two milliards. The advances by the Banque de France to the Treasury are given at twenty-two milliards, which is exactly the legal limit.—Reuter.

"I SOUGHT TO DO MY DUTY."

M. HERRIOT'S PERORATION.

PARIS, April 10.

When M. Herriot faced the Senate, M. Martel, whom the Premier attacked yesterday, disputed M. Herriot's claim that he only followed his predecessors by pointing out that the Banque de France did not exceed the legal limit of note issue before 1925. He declared that the supporters of the Government, namely, Socialists, were responsible for lack of confidence, which resulted in the fall of the State securities and the refusal of the public to invest in Government's loans and the flight of capital abroad. The Government resorted to expedency to replenish the treasury and swallowed the margin in the note circulation which the previous Governments utilised for discount operations.

M. Herriot's reply concluded with an impassioned peroration: "To-day it is necessary to find means of relieving the country's stress. Time for honeyed words is past. Judge me but admit that I ought to do my duty."

M. Poincare blamed Germany for France's debts and embarrassments in her treasury. The Ministerialists abstained from voting on the motion of no-confidence.—Reuter.

QUEST FOR A NEW PREMIER.

PARIS, Apr. 11.

President Doumergue received one after the other, the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber in quest for the new Premier, though no decision is expected before to-morrow. Ex-Minister Cheron has submitted a scheme for the formation of a republican coalition which, however, does not seem likely to succeed. On the other hand M Cartel and M. Ganche are endeavouring to secure a reconstructed radical ministry possibly under the Premiership of M. Painleve which is assured of a majority in the Chamber though it is bound to meet with opposition in the Senate.—Reuter.

M. PAINLEVE REFUSES.

WILL M. BRIAND ACCEPT?

PARIS, April 12.

President Doumergue summoned M. Painleve to the Elysee at 9-30 this morning and offered him the Premiership which M. Painleve refused saying that he was convinced that the Ministry formed by him would speedily encounter the same difficulties as had caused the fall of M. Herriot. He expressed the opinion that the new Premier should be a member of the Left party, but he must be someone less directly involved in the recent political battles than himself.

President Doumergue then summoned M. Briand who will give his answer this afternoon, after consulting his friends.—Reuter.

ROYAL DIVORCE

COOCH BIHAR PRINCE'S CASE.

PRINCESS' STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, April 9.

In connection with the suit brought by Princess Isharani Nirupama Debi against her husband Prince Nityanand Narayan of Cooch Behar for the dissolution of marriage on the grounds it is alleged of adultery and cruelty which is being heard at the High Court before Mr. Justice Gregory the petitioner was examined to-day with reference to the point raised as to whether the court had jurisdiction to entertain the petition. Princess Isharani Nirupama Debi said she was married to Prince Victor on 18th April 1916 at 26, Ballygunj Circular Road. They lived at Woodlands, Alipur, for a week and then went to Cooch Behar. In June they came down to Calcutta and again went to Cooch Behar in August and from there they went to Delhi. They visited Agra and Secunderabad and came back to Calcutta at the end of November and again went to Cooch Behar. They lived together at Cooch Behar up to the first week of May and came down to Calcutta. Her first son was born on the 26th June, 1917, at Woodlands and they stayed in Calcutta till the end of September 1917. From that period till August 1918 they lived sometime in Calcutta, Darjeeling and Cooch Behar. Her husband then sent her to Ranchi with her parents and she stayed in Calcutta till December after which they went to Cooch Behar. Till January 1921, they lived in Calcutta, Darjeeling Ranchi and Cooch Behar after which he went to Nagpur where her father was a barrister and her husband stayed in Calcutta, Shillong, Cooch Behar. Her husband brought her from Nagpur and they lived in Calcutta till March 1922. They next went to Cooch Behar, Darjeeling, Shillong, Ranchi and returned to Calcutta. At the time of filing this petition her husband was staying at Woodlands. Continuing the petitioner said it was not true that she came down to Calcutta in August last for the purpose of filing this petition. While at Ranchi she received a letter from the Prince, the language of which was of such a character that it compelled her to come down to Calcutta and consult her father. At the invitation of her husband her father also came down to Calcutta to ascertain the reason for such a rude letter to her. Before that there was some misunderstanding between her and her husband. While in Calcutta she was staying with her sister Mrs. J. C. Gupta, where her father and husband met. Mrs. Gupta was also present at that meeting, that meeting it was settled that for her maintenance she was to get rupees nine hundred a month and she was to live in a separate house of her own. For three months the Prince paid her at the above rate.

Cross-Examined by Mr. A. N. Chowdhuri, the petitioner said that her title Maharani was a Cooch Behar title meaning Princess. That title was generally adopted in the case of wives of the brothers and cousins of the Maharaja. She did not know that after her marriage she became a subject of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar. The people in Cooch Behar knew that the house in which Prince Victor lived, while he was there was not his own but a place where he had permission to live and the Maharaja might give them notice to quit. The cross-examination of the witnesses had not concluded when the court rose for the day.—A. P.

VITAL STATISTICS.

SIMLA April 11.

Vital statistics for the week ending 23th March show that deaths from cholera were 98 in Calcutta and one in Rangoon, deaths from plague were seven in Bombay and thirteen in Rangoon, deaths from influenza were 13 in Calcutta, seven in Bombay, deaths from small-pox were 377 in Calcutta, 43 in Bombay, 43 in Madras, five in Karachi and 57 in Rangoon. Small-pox cases were 505 in Calcutta, 66 in Bombay, 99 in Madras, 18 in Karachi, 200 in Rangoon. Lower Chindwin and Henzada are freshly infected with cholera. Myaungmya, Bhomo, Kyaundara and Buldana are freshly infected with plague, while Tharrawady, Bassein, Upper Chindwin, Wardha, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara and Hissar are freshly infected with small-pox. Cholera is spreading in Cocca, Tippera, Noaknali, Nellore, Akyab and Raipur. Plague is spreading in Muzaffarpur, Maubhin, Sagaing Seoni Chindwara, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Muttra, Etah, Muradabad, Basti, Unao, Rae Bareli and Gondka. Small-pox is spreading in Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Bijapur, Kanara, East Khandesh, Kolaba, Broach, Karachi, Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Thar Parkar, Sukkur, Jessore, Cuttack, Puri, Kamrup, Darrang, Insein, Magwe, Pegu, Meiktila, Myingyan, Sagaing, Pakokku, Kyaukse, Nagpur, Hoshangabad Nunar, Raipur, Yeotmal, Akola, Buldana Muttra, Almora, Bundelkhand and Bhopal. Influenza is spreading in Hoshangabad, Indore and Southern States Agency.—A. P.

KARNATAK PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

LATEST MEMBERSHIP FIGURES.

GADAG, April 5.

The Secretary, K. P. C. C., writes:—The latest membership figures are as under:—

Dharwar: A 46, B 23, Total 72.
Belgaum: A 100, B 100, Total 200.
Bijapur: A 48, B 51, Total 99.
South Kanara: A 88, B 67, Total 155.
North Kanara: A 19, B 23, Total 42.
Outside States: A 58, B 36, Total 94.
Solapur: A 4, B 21, Total 25.
Total: A 366, B 321, Total 687.

WALKING ON SWORD.

(Continued from page 9.)

Government lobby in several matters, to say nothing of their entire support to the Steel Industry Protection Bill. Therefore throughout the year during the three sessions the Swarajists acted as an opposition to Government and there was no sign of their policy of obstruction being put into force. The difficulty is that there are as many opinions amongst the Swarajists as there are leaders as to what is their policy and what is the programme they want to follow. They have no clear conception of what they exactly want to do. No political programme can succeed, on the contrary it is likely to do harm, unless it is well-thought out and rigidly followed at least for a reasonable time. Their original policy and programme when they entered the Assembly was Non-co-operation and wholesale obstruction. That was abandoned within a few weeks after they entered the Assembly, and because the Steel Protection Bill came up before the Assembly in May the Swaraj Party actually changed their constitution and served on the Select Committee of the Bill. Then in August they drafted a new constitution which superseded the one framed in February, 1925. In that constitution the principle of non-co-operation completely disappears and they confine themselves to the refusal whenever possible of supplies and the throwing out of Budgets unless and until the system of Government is altered in recognition of our rights or as a matter of settlement between Parliament and people of India.

The other article of faith is that no member of the Party shall accept office as the gift of the Government with or without remuneration. Barring these two there is nothing which is opposed to the policy and the programme of the Independents, and yet Mr. Patel and several other leaders repeatedly assert that they are in the Assembly to wreck and destroy.

Referring to a recent article of Lala Lajpatrai in the "Hindusthan Times," Mr. Jinnah continued:

Lala Lajpatrai in his recent article has said that the only thing we should do in the Assembly is to throw out the Finance Bill from year to year as a protest and it is bound to be re-echoed throughout the civilized world, or, as he says, we should suggest some other way of recording our protest as effectively as this.

OBSTRUCTION, A MISNOMER.

That is a proposal which may be considered; but here again I may point out that it may be stultifying our position if we were to commit ourselves to throw out the Finance Bill every year regularly, merely for the purpose of demonstration and information of the civilized world. There may be a Finance Bill which may require amendments, and if the Assembly merely throws out that Bill it may automatically be certified and in that event the people may suffer more for the time being. The Government has forced us to walk on a sharp-edged sword by this constitution and if we do not walk warily we might get seriously injured because the constitution, bad as it is, must take effect and for the time being has the force of the law behind it.

Besides if the Independents were to agree at present to a policy of wholesale, continuous and persistent obstruction in the Assembly it would be a misnomer to call it obstruction. In that event the majority will be with us and it will no longer be obstruction but decision of the legislature which, of course, can be turned by certification and restoration by Governor-General. Taking, therefore, the latest opinion of Lala Lajpatrai all that he asks is that we must continue to record our protest against the present constitution but condemn the policy of the Government not only one year but I go further and say, on every occasion whenever an opportunity offers itself to us or whenever any particular question comes before the Assembly. But otherwise the representatives of people in the Assembly should continue as an opposition and in the meantime they can perform two functions:

(i) To prevent the Bureaucracy from resorting to any measure which is calculated to injure the interests of the people by criticising them, by exposing them and by rejecting those measures which are calculated to harm the interests of India;

(ii) To bring forward all constructive proposals which are calculated to help the progress and welfare of the people and force the hands of the Government by exposing them either to undertake those measures or accept them when they come from the non-official benches. And in the meantime we should educate our electorates and create a healthy and powerful public opinion in the country, well-organised to bring about unity in various political parties and committees.

PARALYSIS OF GOVT. IMPOSSIBLE.

At present I am convinced that one cannot make the Government impossible by resorting to a policy of wholesale obstruction and wrecking, as Mr. Patel constantly preaches. It will only result in our failure, as did the non-co-operation movement which aimed at destroying and paralysing the Government. I feel that at present our people are not sufficiently organised to paralyse or destroy Government Nor are they in a position even to follow one united policy and programme and coerce Government to yeild. It will be better for us that we put our affairs at home right first and play less upon the sentiments and emotions of a large body of politically minded people and mislead ignorant and impressionable people particularly young India. This is a work that cannot be accomplished in a day. If the leaders take the responsibility of making the legislature impossible they must not go back upon it as we find in the Central Provinces where the Swarajists were divided and they actually discussed the Budget and passed it with such modifications as they thought proper."

PROSPECTS OF RECONCILIATION.

The conversation then turned on the exact position of the Independents with reference to the Swarajists in the Assembly and our representative wanted to know if there were immediate prospects of reconciliation.

NOT A SPLIT.

Mr. Jinnah after emphasising that the position cannot be described so much a split as a difference and stated in that assertive manner peculiar to him:

"So far as we are concerned in the Assembly the position of the Independents is that they are not prepared at present to resort to a policy of wholesale obstruction or continuous wrecking. But that will not, so long as I have any voice in the matter prevent the Independants, as a body, from opposing the Government in every matter which is against the welfare or interests of India. It will also not prevent us from supporting Government in any measure that they bring forward which in our opinion is calculated to be in the interests or welfare of India.

INDEPENDENTS AND LIBERALS.

"Don't you think, Mr. Jinnah," our representative asked, "that there is either a very slight difference or no difference at all between the Independents and the Liberals?"

"The difference between Independents and Liberals," stated Mr. Jinnah, "is that we have in our constitution a definite article of our faith that we shall resort to parliamentary obstruction and constitutional deadlocks if and when necessary, which programme, I believe, some Liberals are not prepared to subscribe to."

INDEPENDENTS AND SALT TAX.

Asked as to why the Independents did not strengthen the position of the Swarajist by joining hands with them in voting for reduction in the Salt Tax, Mr. Jinnah observed:—

"Well, it has been stated that the Independents voted against the reduction in the Salt Tax. If the policy of the Swarajists had been followed the Finance Bill would have been rejected and would have been automatically certified. In that case the Salt Tax would have remained as it was proposed in the Bill. Swarajists' support to the reduction of the Salt Tax was not based, as it is now sought to be made out, for the welfare of the poor. It was really intended to mutilate the Bill as they moved several amendments, and if they had been carried the Governor-General would have been obliged to certify the Finance Bill. The Independents could not support the Swarajists, their object to mutilate the Finance Bill having failed."

"Can it be said," Mr. Jinnah spoke with emphasis, "that I can be in favour of imposing any tax which is odious or which is oppressive, or which is unjust?" and strongly asserted "I should be the last person to be a party to such a system of taxation."

He continued, "If it were in our power to examine the whole system of taxation and base it on more equitable and just principles we would perhaps do away with many. It is not only the Salt Tax, what about the Kerosine Oil Tax, the Cotton Excise Duty and if we were to examine we should find many interests and classes that are taxed at present really have a very just and powerful case against those taxes. But here the matter as it was presented to us gave us an opportunity only to choose either the reduction of the Salt Tax or the reduction of the Provincial Contributions. It was not that we made the present of this money to the Government of India and that we allowed the poor man's salt to be taxed. Reduction of four annas in the Salt Duty would hardly have given any relief to the poor. It would not have made difference even if it reached the poor man's budget by more than a few annas a year; whereas it would have taken away the distribution of reduction by nearly a crore and twenty-five lakhs which amount is given to provinces for those departments which are intended for the welfare of the people and we thought that this year provinces might be given preference as last year the Salt Tax was reduced frm 2/8 to 1/4. The surplus shown this year was over three crores and a half out of which 3 crores went for the reduction of Provincial Contributions including remission of 60 odd lakhs to Bengal. There was, therefore no room for reduction of postal rates or reduction of any other kind of taxation."

COMMUNAL DISSENSIONS.

Our representative drew Mr. Jinnah's attention to the speech delivered by the Right Hon. Sastri at Kumbha Konam in which Sastri has said, referring to the communal dissensions,—

"Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, whom they always regarded as the most effective ambassador between Hindus and Mahomedans and who was a thorough-going Nationalist at one time, was now an advocate of special Muslim claims, and admitted having changed."

Mr. Jinnah replied, "I regret to notice that the Rt. Hon. Sastri attributes to me that I am an advocate of special Mahomedan claims and that I admitted having changed. Perhaps he is misled by the fact that at the All-Party Conference at Delhi, I spoke as the representative of Mussalmans. If he will carefully read that speech of mine it will make clear that I was speaking in my corporate capacity as to what Mahomedans in a body desire. I have not changed my views and still maintain the same position which was taken by me in the memorandum of 19 and I still adhere to the principle of the Lucknow Pact and even the Resolution passed by the Assembly in January, 1924 which says that the interests of the minorities should be protected and safeguarded. The difficulty arises in translating this formula into a definite scheme. As I understand it is not seriously disputed that for the present the principle of communal representation should be accepted and I believe that a large body of Hindus will not oppose separate electorates if Mahomedans desire them. The only difficulty is with regard to the percentage of representation. But when you get a pronouncement like the one which Lala Lajpat Rai made at Patna on the 7th instant which says he could not understand the attitude of Hindu leaders who wished to have Swaraj at any cost. What would they gain by Swaraj if they lost their [illegible] as Hindus. If they were annihilated as a community Swaraj would not mean anything to them."

"And yet," Mr. Jinnah proceeded to say, "when Lala Lajpat Rai speaks on a national platform he wants people to think in terms of nationalism and not communalism. It is a pronouncement of this character which makes the work of those who try to bring about a settlement between the two communities more difficult. If we cannot establish democratic Government in the near future we can certainly establish a representative Government and yet be masters of our affairs for all practical purposes.

"Under the present conditions of India," Mr. Jinnah fervently concluded, "a representative Government is a first step before we get to the ideal which we all cherish at heart of establishing a democratic Government."

QUICKER JOURNEY TO CALCUTTA.

G. I. P. ADVISORY COMMITTEE DISCUSSION.

The following Press Note has been issued by the G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee:—

At the 11th meeting of the G. I. P. Local Advisory Committee, held at Victoria Terminus yesterday, the following subjects were discussed:—

(1) Irregularities in the running of the Electric and Steam Suburban Services:—The Chairman explained that a good deal of the irregular running of the electric services was due to the motor bearings running hot, but that matters had been greatly improved, and it was hoped that in a very short time the trouble would be eliminated altogether. With regard to the irregular running of the steam service, some adjustments had been made in the time-table of certain trains with much improved results.

(2) Running of the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur:—This was a point brought up by one of the Members of the Committee who pointed out that the time occupied by this train in traversing the B. N. R. from Nagpur to Calcutta was unusually long as compared with the G. I. P. portion of the journey, and he asked whether the train could not be speeded up over the B. N. R. so as to secure an earlier and more convenient time of arrival in Calcutta. The Chairman advised the Committee that the B. N. R had been approached in the matter and it was decided that a further representation should be made to the B. N. R. authorities.

INCONVENIENCE TO PASSENGERS.

(3) Access to the Sandhurst Road Low-Level Station from the Mazagaon Area:—This refers to alleged inconvenience experienced by persons resident in the Mazagaon Area since the Mazagaon Station was closed, in having to make a long detour to get to the Sandhurst Road Low Level Station. The matter was discussed by the Committee and it was decided that the large expenditure which would be necessary to provide more approaches to the Sandhurst Road Low Level Station was not justified.

(4) Inconveniences felt by passengers going from and alighting at Masjid Station:—The matters referred to in this connection were:—

(a) the inconvenience experienced by passengers owing to the platforms being occupied with parcels traffic and

(b) incoming passengers being detained on the ramps leading from the platforms exposed to the weather whilst ticket collecting and checking was in progress.

The Chairman informed the Committee that the inconvenience in regard to the parcels traffic had been entirely removed and in regard to (b) that the plans for Masjid Station provided for the ramps to be covered and that it was expected that this work would be completed before the monsoon set in.

3RD CLASS SEATING ACCOMMODATION.

The Committee also inspected and approved of certain proposed alterations in the 3rd class seating accommodation in suburban trains and the new intermediate and 3rd class compartment coaches which enable those classes of passengers to reserve carriages if they desire to do so.—A. P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

SIMLA, April 10.

Home Department.—It is notified that the Governor-General's Executive Council shall assemble at Simla.

Foreign and Political Department:—Lt.-Colonel L. B H Haworth is granted six months leave. Major D M S Fraser is granted five months, leave. Mr. H. J. Todd, Indian Police Service, Burma, is confirmed in the political department. Lt.-Colonel G. H. Anderson, Political Agent, Bundelkhand is granted seven months leave. Lt.-Colonel J. R. J Tyrell, Agency Surgeon, acts in the absence of Colonel Anderson.

Finance Department:—The services of Mr. T. Ryan are placed at the disposal of the Industries Department. Mr. Sundaram, Secretary, Central Board of Revenues, is granted four months leave. Mr. J. F. Mitchell, officiating Accountant-General, Madras, is granted nineteen months leave.

Commerce Department:—The services of Mr. F. Noyce are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government.

Education Department:—Mr. L. N. Seanier of the Forest Research Institute is granted four months leave. The services of Mr. W. J. Lambert, Deputy Conservator, have been lent to the Kashmir State for three years.

Railway Department:—Mr. A. J. Chase, Director Mechanical Engineering Railway Board is granted eight months leave, Mr. Wrench, Chief Mechanical Engineer, G. I. P Railway is appointed to act in place of Mr. Chase.

Industries Department:—Mr. A. A. L. Parsons appointment as officiating secretary is notified.—A. P.

ALIGHTING FROM TRAMCARS.

DISCUSSION IN W. I. A. A. MEETING.

The following are extracts from the minutes of the Meeting of the Committee of the Western India Automobile Association,, held on 25th ulto. at Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Bombay, when Major-General Sir Reginald Ford (Chairman), Major P.C. Saunders, Mr. A. M. Moos, and Mr. E. Annett, were present:

SAFETY OF PEDESTRAINS

Mr. Lucas attended on behalf of the Tramway Co.

The Committee suggested that passengers should alight from the rear of the tram instead of from the front, so that they would be in a better position to see oncoming traffic and motor drivers would be able to see if a passenger was alighting more easily and so avoid a great many accidents.

Mr. Lucas pointed out that the present system of alighting from trams was introduced about 10 or 11 years ago after a Committee had been formed to go thoroughly into the matter. A year later, the Commissioner of Police took the matter up and after a careful inquiry he agreed that the present system of alighting was the best. Mr. Lucas went on to say that the platforms on the cars are numbered and in double car there are four, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 starting from the driver. In this case a passenger would alight either from Nos. 1 or 3, according to the car he was in. Mr. Lucas then quoted figures taken from the tramway records for the last four years showing the number of accidents through boarding and alighting from the each platform. The figures showed that there were less accidents in connection with platform 1 than any other, and that there had been only accident in six months, caused by jumping from a tram while in motion. The main reason that the present system of alighting from the front and entering by the rear was put into force was, that people made a dash to try and board the car whilst it was in motion and if they were allowed to board the tram by No. 1 platform there was a great risk of them being knocked down killed. Only women and children were allowed to enter trams by this platform and this was done to save them from being pushed about and crushed during the rush rours. Mr. Lucas further stated that they hoped to abolish the double trams but that this would take years and years. He said that he would issue fresh instructions to all conductors to stop people from a lighting and boarding the cars whist in motion and that he would issue warnings to the people each month. Mr. Lucas informed the Committee that they had approached the Municipality for permission to increase the speed of the trams and if this was granted he did not think that people would be able to alight or board a tram whilst it was in motion.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Lucas for his kindnee in attending and Mr. Lucas withdrew.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, Apl. 9.

Fair business was done for China but it consisted chiefly of bear commitments being carried forward and there have not been many fresh transactions. India bought moderately for shipment whist America offered rather freely and orders have been easily filled. In view of Easter market has been rather apathetic and tendency is uncertain but Mocattas think that about present level will probably be maintained.

CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE

London 9th Belgium 95.05
Cuban Sugar April sellers 13/9.

ASSAM TEA GARDEN MURDER

APPEAL BEFORE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 8.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Newbould and B. B. Ghose when the appeal preferred by Singha Munda, who had been convicted of the murder of the European Manager of a tea garden in Assam and sentenced to death came on for hearing. Mr. Whitten was the Manager of the Dayang Tea Garden and the appellant was a cooly employed there. In June last year Mr. Whitten rebuked the appellant and some other coolies for not doing their work properly and as a punishment they were told to work on a particular plot. They protested, but worked there for one day after which they held a meeting and decided to teach the Manager a lesson. On June 27th Mr. Whitten found the appellant and others doing no work and ordered them to go to the lines. The appellant refused and when given a push by Mr. Whitten the coolies attacked him. Mr. Whitten began to run and was chased by the coolies armed with dahs and other weapons. Mr. Whitten fell into a drain when the coolies began to assault him killing him on the spot. They then buried him there and went away.

The hearing is proceeding.—(A. P.)

BURNS HERSELF TO DEATH

MOTHER'S SACRIFICE FOR DAUGHTER.

RAJKOT, Apl. 9.

A pathetic story of a mother sacrificing her life in the interest of her daughter has been revealed here. The practice is widely prevalent in Kathiawar of fathers giving away their daughters "to the highest bidders", generally elderly widowers seeking marriage. In this case the mother of an unfortunate young bride first pleaded with her husband against the selling of her young daughter to an aged widower. Unsuccessful in her endeavour, she soaked her clothes in kerosine oil and burnt herself to death.—A.P.

MORTGAGING FUTURE OF INDIA

U. P. LIBERAL CONFERENCE

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

CAWNPORE, April 11.

The fifth session of the U. P. Liberal Conference was held yesterday afternoon at the Balika Vidyalaya Hall under the Presidency of Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru. A large number of delegates and visitors was present including Dr. Besant, Mr. Chintamani, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra and Principal Sanjiva Rao. Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru reached Cawnpore by the Bombay mail in the afternoon.

Rai Anand Swarup Bahadur, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in his speech after welcoming the delegates said that the whole amount received by the U. P. Government as reduction in provincial contributions should be spent towards primary education, sanitation and rural communications etc.

Messages of sympathy were received from the Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri and many others.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru then delivered his presidential address. Pandit Kunzru dealt at considerable length with the question of Reforms and traced its history during the last six years. These Reforms, when initiated, satisfied no political party in India. Referring to the demands for a further advance, he said that there was considerable dissatisfaction with the resolutions on the scope of the Muddiman Enquiry. The speaker then dealt at length with the views contained in the majority and minority reports and referring to the system of dyarchy said that the strongest opponents of dyarchy were those who had experience of its working.

Dealing with the working of the Reforms, the President challenged the assertions of the U. P. Government that there had been deterioration in Transferred subjects.

Continuing the speaker said that the Moderates' deputation's demand for partial liberalisation of the Central Government was rejected on the ground that an elected majority provided for in the Assembly would be able to exert substantial influence on the Government of India. And, in opening the New Indian Legislature, Lord Chelmsford and the Duke of Connaught assured that the future would be very different from the past. The influence of the Assembly was perceptible while Mr. Montagu was at the helm of Indian affairs, but with his enforced resignation, an unwelcome change came over the Government of India. The country had now become accustomed to legislation by certification and conflicts between the Government of India and the Assembly were of frequent occurrences.

Concluding the president said:—The situation in which we find ourselves to-day is one of no ordinary difficulty. Forces of reaction are blocking the path of progress in every direction. The Empire, which depends for its existence on our obliteration of all considerations of race, is making race domination the corner stone of its policy. England is firmly declaring her resolve not to let the British authority suffer any domination and is prepared to mortgage the future of India for the contentment of European services. Only an United India can hope to repulse the determined attacks that are being made on her liberties and to renew its march on the road to self-realisation.—A. P

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

PROGRESS DURING 1923-24.

CALCUTTA, April 8.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics of India has issued a statement showing the progress of the co-operative movement in India during the year 1923-24. The statement has been prepared with the figures supplied by the registrars of co-operative societies and relate only to those societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act in all the British provinces except the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan where the movement has yet made little progress, but figures for Mysore, Baroda, Hyderabad and Bhopal have been included. The total number of banks during the year 1923/24 rose from 514 to 530 with a membership and working capital of 166,585 and Rs. 17.67 lakhs as abainst 163,675 and Rs. 15.33 lakhs respectively in 1922/23. The net profit resulting from the operations of these banks also rose from Rs. 29,29,732 to Rs. 31,33,496. The number of agricultural (Agricultural including insurance societies) primary societies increased during the year from 49830 to 54,203; non-agricultural from 3,957 to 4,529. The total membership and working capital at the close of the year to agricultural and non-agricultural societies were 2,306,874 and Rs. 22.86 lakhs respectively. The profits amounted to 83,26,016.—A. P.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR INDIA.

ORDERS PLACED IN GERMANY.

LONDON, April 9.

The "Modern Transport" announces that the India Office has awarded to Rheinmetallfabrik of Dusseldorf a contract for eight locomotives for the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, five for the Eastern Bengal Railway and one for the East Indian Railway. An order for seven locomotive boilers destined for the East Indian Railway has been placed with the Maschinenbau Company of Berlin.—Reuter.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

(Continued from page 11.)

But we cannot let others misunderstand us on this point; so that encouraged by our conduct in this respect they may take into their heads to interfere with our rights and to humiliate and destroy us. It may be possible for individuals, nay at some stage of their existence, it may be obligatory on them, to act up to the highest ideals of Ahimsa. But, as a community, our Ahimsa must be regulated by Dharma as interpreted in the light of time and place. This is the teaching of the ancient Hindu religion. That is the principle upon which they founded the system of Varnas and Ashramas. What may be the highest religion for a Sanyasi, may be the greatest sin for a Grihasti. To confound the duties of the different Ashtamas in such a way as to make them untimely and inopportune is making confusion worse confounded. It is a matter of extreme regret for us that we have let the true principles of Varna Ashrama Dharma disappear, and the whole system of Hindu life has been so perverted as to lead to confusion and degradation. Neither the Varnas, nor the Ashramas are to be found in their original condition or any way near them. Whether we can re-establish them on the ancient principle is a question beyond my power to answer. But, I have no doubt, that to impose upon young Grihasties the whole Dharma of a Sanyasi, is entirey opposed to Hindu teachings and Hindu culture. There can only be one result of such a teaching, viz., destruction.

INTRODUCE JOY INTO LIFE.

Ahimsa is of several kinds and of several grades. What is Ahimsa for a Sanyasi need not necessarily be Ahimsa for a Grihasti. Hence, the Sastras have laid down that no one is allowed to become a Sanyasi or to undertake the duties of a preacher without having passed through the drill of Grihast Ashram. It is a matter of extreme pain to me that there should be a number of Hindu scholars and leaders in the country who are inculcating Vairag and Sanyas Dharma to young men. In my judgment it is entirely opposed to the real spirit of Hindu culture, that children and young men should be filled in with the teachings of Vairag. As a people we are a sad people given too much to pessimism. Political and economic dependence have contributed a great deal towards establishing these tendencies on a firm basis. To add to this, the Hindu leaders themselves are leaving nothing undone to make the Nation spiritless and joyless. I am of opinion that we should make a supreme effort to introduce joy into the lives of our children and young men and young women. We should fill them with a hope and with a desire to rise in the world by their own exertions. What is needed is to make them enterprising and ambitious. No nation can aspire to freedom and prosperity in life whose young men and young women are obsessed by the desire of being unworldly and ambitionless. This necessarily leads to laziness, false contentment, cowardice and lack of spirit and also to unmanliness. This leads the people to taking things lying in and gradually becoming accustomed to slave mentality. A man who has no ambition to be free and prosperous and independent can never be happy, nor can he be a truly religious man. This is not the road to salvation but to destruction.

Under the circumstances it is the duty of every well-wisher of the Hindus to raise his voice against this kind of teaching. What we should do is to build gymnasiums and establish other places of exercise and pleasure resorts where Hindu young men should improve their physique and enjoy innocent pleasures without destroying their mind and body. I want my people to be strong and healthy, full of ambition, with a will to win and with a desire to go forword in the march for progress. I yield to none in my appreciation of the spirit of self-sacrifice on the part of young men who renounce a life of worldly prosperity in order to serve their people to enable them to rise out of that slough of despondence in which they are at present submerged. Such individuals can, from the very nature of things, be few and far between. For them I have nothing but admiration. But it is quite another thing to preach to the nation at large such self-abnegation and contentment as can only add to the present atmosphere of pessimism and fatalism. This is not only vicious but positively sinful.

OUR POLITICAL AIMS.

The Hindus have no political aims of their own separate from those of their countrymen of other faiths There was a time when good many of the Hindu leaders wanted the Hindus to abstain from all political activity and to engage only in religious exercises. That class has now almost disappeared. But another class has come to the front who hold out that the Hindu leaders have injured the Hindu community by taking to too much anti-Government political activities and by raising the standard of Swaraj, and that it is time that we should make up with the Government and give up all anti-Government activities. I am afraid, I cannot agree with them. I am not at all sorry for the part the Hindu leaders have so far played in the development of the movement of freedom. The future historian of India will, I hope, give them credit for their activities in this direction. It must be understood that no living nation can avoid politics. Politics is the very breath of associated life and political activities of a healthy kind are absolutely necessary for social progress and national prosperity. In this respect the following quotation from the Maha-Bharata ought to be very carefully borne in mind by such Hindu leaders as preach to us political inactivity:—

"When Politics become lifeless, the triple Veda sinks, all the Dharmas (i.e., the basis of civilization) (howsoever) developed, completely decay. When traditional State-Ethics are departed from, all the divisions of individual life are shattered.

"In Politics are realised all the forms of renunciation, in Politics are united all Sacraments, in Politics are combined all knowledge; in Politics are centred all the Worlds."

Maha-Bharata Shantiparva—63-23-29.

Political activities are of two kinds—anti-government and pro-government. It will be foolish to oppose Government for the sake of opposition. It will be equally foolish to support Government with the object of individual or communal gain. The Hindus have so far followed a National policy, and, I think, they must stick to that. They will be stultifying themselves if they replace their nationalism by communalism. Yet we cannot ignore the fact that there are some communities in India who want to take undue advantage of our nationalism and are pushing forward their communalism to such an extent as is injurious to the interests of the whole nation and certainly disastrous to those of the Hindu community. Such communalism we are bound to oppose as, in our judgment, it can only lead to permanent slavery, permanent disunity and a state of perpetual dependence.

HINDUS DO NOT WANT A 'HINDU RAJ.'

There is some apprehension in the minds of a certain section of our Muslim countrymen that the Hindus are working for a Hindu Raj. It is to be deplored that some Hindus, too, should have taken to that line of argument in retaliation to the Mohammedan cry for Muslim Raj. We know that all Mohammedans do not want a Muslim Raj, and we also know as a fact that the bulk of the Hindus do not want a Hindu Raj. What the latter are striving after is a National Government founded on justice to all communities, all classes and all interests. In my judgment, the cry of a Hindu Raj or a Muslim Raj is purely mischievous and ought to be discouraged.

Sometime ago I had the occasion to read in one of the Muslim papers an article on Muslim Raj. The writer dismissed the idea of establishing Muslim Raj by the help of foreign Mohammedan states, such as Kabul and Turkey. And he also dismissed the idea of establishing a Muslim Raj by deceiving the Hindus into a unity for turning out the British and then establishing a Muslim Raj. But he actually advocated the policy of co-operation with the Government which might in the course of time lead that Government to hand over their power to the Muslims as the best organised and the most powerful body of men fit to rule. It seems to me that the writer has done great injustice to the Mohammedans by this line of argument as his conclusion seems to be more in the interests of Anglo-India than of the Muslim community. I am confident that this conclusion is not shared by the whole Mohammedan community, though unfortunately the utterances and actions of some of the foremost Muslim leaders do lend colour to it. Anyway, I am clear in my mind that neither a Hindu Raj nor a Muslim Raj is in the realm of possibility. The correct thing for us to do is to strive for a democratic Raj in which the Hindus, Muslims and the other communities of India may participate as Indians and not as followers of any particular religion.

So far as Politics are concerned, the Hindu Mahasabha has no special political functions except to define the position of the community in relation to other communities. The Hindus as a community are opposed to communal representation as such in any shape or form. The preponderance of opinion seems to be that the Lucknow Pact was a mistake, but it is wrong to represent, as has been done by Mr. M. A. Jinnah recently at Aligarh, that the Hindus are altogether opposed to any revision or reconsideration of the Lucknow Pact. In the conversations at Delhi, the position of the Hindu representatives was that they would accept any uniform principle of representation applicable to the whole of India subject to one consideration that the electorates in all cases should be mixed, and that the principle of communal representation shall not be extended beyond the legislature. In face of this, to say that the Hindus, as such, are opposed to any compromise is not true. I do not consider that an understanding between the Hindus and the Mohammedans is impossible, but, it must be clearly understood, that the Hindus will not submit to any coercion whatsoever in arriving at some settlement. No amount of riots and disturbances will make them enter into any agreement which they do not consider fair and just.

PROBLEM OF NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

THE FEAR OF INVASION.

It is said that the Hindus are very much obsessed by a fear of the Indian Mohammedans making a common cause with the Mohammedan Powers beyond the North-West Frontier to establish Mohammedan dominions in India. In this connection we have been assured by some Mohammedan leaders that the apprehension is absolutely unfounded, and is, in fact, a reflection on their patriotism. They are as much interested in the independence of India of any foreign control, be it a Mohammedan or a non-Mohammedan, as the Hindus. I have no doubt that this assurance is perfectly *bona fide* and sincere as far as it goes. But there is no guarantee that the Mohammedans of North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab and Sindh are likely to take the same view, if any such situation arises. If anything, the indications are to the contrary. We have several evidences of the mentality of the Frontier Mohammedans in this respect. Some Mohammedans have already suggested that all the territories which lie between Peshawar and Agra should be made over to the Mohammedans in which they might establish Mohammedan Government as a member of the Mohammedan League of Nations. At the last session of Muslim League held at Bombay, M. Mohammad Ali actually suggested that the Mohammedans of the Frontier Province should have the right of self-determination to choose between an affiliation with India or with Kabul. He also quoted a certain Englishman who had said that if a straight line be drawn from Constantinople to Delhi, it will disclose a Mohammedan corridor right up to Saharanpur. But the most important evidence of this mentality is to be found in the statement of a very important Mohammedan leader made by him before the Frontier Enquiry Committee in 1923. The name of this gentleman is Sardar Mohammad Gul Khan who appeared before the Committee as a witness in the capacity of President of Islamia Anjuman, D. I. Khan. We take the following from the Minute of dissent by Mr. N. M. Samarth on page 122 of the Report of the said Enquiry Committee. "This witness", says Mr. Samarth, "was asked by me: 'Now, suppose the Civil Government of the Frontier Province is so modelled as to be on the same basis as in Sindh, then this Province will be part and parcel of the Punjab, as Sindh, is of the Bombay Presidency. What have you to say to it?' He gave me, in course of his reply, the following straight answer: 'As far as Islam is concerned and the Mohammedan idea of the League of Nations goes, I am against it.' On this answer, I asked him some further question to which he gave me frank, outspoken replies without mincing matters. I extract the pertinent portions below:—

POLITICS AND RELIGION INTERMINGLED.

Q.—The idea at the back of your Anjuman is a Pan-Islamic idea that Islam is a League of Nations and as such amalgamating this Province with the Punjab will be detrimental, will be prejudicial to that idea. That is the dominant idea at the back of those who think with you. Is it so?

A.—It is so, but I have to add something. Their idea is that the Hindu-Muslim unity will never become a fact, it will never become a *fait accompli*, and they think that this Province should remain separate and a link between Islam and the Britannic Commonwealth. In fact, when I am asked what my opinion is—I, as a member of the Anjuman, am expressing this opinion—we would much rather see the separation of Hindus and Mohammedans, 23 crores of Hindus to the South, and 8 crores of Muslims to the North. Give the whole portion from Raskumari to Agra to Hindus and from Agra to Peshawar to Mohammedans, I mean transmigration from one place to the other. This is an idea of exchange. It is not an idea of annihilation. Bolshevism at present does away with the possession of private property. It nationalises the whole thing and this is an idea which of course pertains to only exchange. This is of course impracticable. But if it were practicable, we would rather want this than the other.

Q.—That is the dominant idea which compels you not to have amalgamation with the Punjab?

A.—Exactly.

Q.—When you referred to the Islamic League of Nations, I believe you had the religious side of it more prominently in your mind than the political side?

A.—Of course, political. Anjuman is a political thing. Initially, of course, anything Mohammedan is religious, but of course Anjuman is a political association.

Q.—I am not referring to your Anjuman but I am referring to the Mussalmans. I want to know what the Mussalmans think of this Islamic League of Nations, what have they most prominently in mind, is it the religious side or the political side?

A.—Islam, as you know, is both religious and political.

Q.—Therefore politics and religion are intermingled?

A.—Yes, certainly."

Now I have reasons to believe that this opinion is shared by a large number of Mohammedans in the Frontier Province and the Punjab and Sindh. In the light of this evidence, the Hindu apprehension cannot be dismissed as entirely unfounded. The question of the Frontier is very important to the whole of India and it specially concerns the safety and security of the Hindu community. It is not right to say that the territories beyond Indus were taken possession of by the British Government from the Mohammedans. Just like Alsace Lorraine, the territories between Indus and Peshawar have continuously been changing hands in the historical period and have been a bone of contention between the Government of India and other governments situate beyond Peshawar. Speaking historically, they have been for a larger part of the historical period a portion of the Indian territories than otherwise. There was a time when all the territories between Indus and the eastern boundary of Persia proper formed part of the Indian province of the Iranian Empire. Then came the Empire of the Hindu Moriahs which included all these territories as a part of the Indian Empire. On the rise of Islam, the Muslim Generals of the Khalifa conquered these territories from the Hindus and the several sovereigns of the Ghazni families fought pitched battles with the Hindus on the North West Frontier side to Peshawar. Since then the territories comprising the North West Frontier Province have often been changing hands. They have several times been in the possession of Afghans, at others, formed part of the Indian Empire. The Sikhs held possession of these territories as a part of their Empire, and the British Government took possession of these provinces from the Sikhs. So far as Hindus are concerned, the question is one of pure Frontier defence and should be judged purely on its merits as such. The Hindus do not desire any domination over the Mohammedan population. What they want is the safe-guarding of their interests and that of India generally.

I have nothing more to say, about Politics. Real politics must be left to political associations like the Congress and the Liberal League. The Hindus must not on any account give up the Congress. That would be prejudicial to the best interests of the country, and the Hindu Sabhas should make no encroachment on the province of the Congress, except so far as purely communal questions are concerned.

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HINDUS AND MOHAMMEDANS.

As to this, the settlement made at the Unity Conference held at Delhi in November last should, in my judgment, be accepted by the Hindus as a fair settlement of all the religious differences between them. That settlement should be honestly worked, so as to remove one great recurring cause of difference between the masses of the two communities.

RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HINDU SECTS.

The Hindu Mahasabha has no inclination to come between the different Hindu sects and take sides on religious questions. Its functions are purely non-sectarian. The Hindu Mahasabha stands for Hindu unity without taking sides with any sect on religious or semi-religious questions. We are passing through critical times. The interests of Hindu community, as such, are being attacked in various directions by various communities out of varying motives.

SHUDHI MOVEMENT.

Some of those motives are perfectly legitimate and cannot be questioned on any ground. For example, all attempts made by Christians or Mohammedans to convert Hindus to their faiths fall within that category. Yet the Hindu Mahasabha and the Hindu community as such must take steps to protect their community from the attempts of other religions to take away their members Just as their work is legitimate from their point of view, so must be the work of Hindu community in that line. From the very nature of Hinduism, the Hindu work in that line is purely defensive. The Shudhi movement is a defensive movement. But if it were offensive in the same sense as the Christian and Muslim movements are, no one has a right to take exception to it on any ground. As long as conversions continue, as long as other religious communities have a right to carry on their propaganda for converting Hindus to their faiths, the Hindus have an equal right to do the same. The Shudhi movement is thus a purely religious movement, deserving support of all the Hindus without regard to their particular creed. Looked at from one point of view, it is more a communal movement than purely religious one. It strives to bring lost sheep back into the fold of their respective Beraderies.

SANGATHAN.

The Hindu community is being furiously attacked on all sides on account of the Sangathan movement. I can see no justification in these attacks. Every religious community is trying to unify itself and organise itself in different ways. It is true, that the Hindus have so far neglected that work, but if they have learnt the lesson from the example of other communities and are doing the right thing towards their own community, no one has a right to find fault with them on that ground. Looking at the history of Hindu Sangathan movement, it is not a new movement at all, though it has taken a more tangible form now and for obvious reasons. It is the duty of the Hindus to organise themselves and bring about unity of action in their relations with other communities and the Government. The Hindu Mahasabha stands for this unity of action and I appeal to all the different sections of the Hindu community to lay aside their differences and unite under the flag of the Hindu Mahasabha. We must recognise the common dangers both internal and external. The external dangers I have already referred to. The internal dangers are still more formidable. We are too much disunited on account of the divisions and subdivisions of the community into so many creeds and castes. Now I have no intention of finding fault with any creed or any caste. But we must recognise the necessity of all round fusion for the purpose of meeting common dangers and performing common duties. The community must realise the absolute necessity of internal consolidation for the purpose of getting sufficiently strong to live its own life and not lag behind other communities in progress and in numbers. We cannot afford to lose very many of our people. The old game of throwing out people on very small pretences must be given up and occasions must be sought to bring people back into our fold without injuring anybody's scruples.

RELATIONS WITH DEPRESSED AND AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

The upper classes, the so-called Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishas, must recognise that the so-called lower classes, the cultivators, farmers, the occupational castes and the so-called Depressed Classes are the backbone of the nation and we cannot afford to neglect them except at our own peril.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

I will take the Depressed Classes first. The Depressed Classes, it is said, number about six or seven crores, but these numbers are unreliable. The figures have been swelled either intentionally or unintentionally. There are many classes included under this heading who are not untouchables anyway. Again there are some classes who are untouchables in one province and not so in another. If we were to take the figures of those who are untouchables in all provinces, the numbers will dwindle down to a very small figure. Now I beg of the Hindu community to remove the untouchability of all because it is wrong to consider any human being as untouchable, particularly when he belongs to one's own religion. In any case there ought to be no untouchability in relation to those classes who are not uniformly untouchables throughout India. There is a great deal of controversy between the orthodox people and those who favour the entire removal of untouchability about the extent to which the untouchability should be removed. Personally I am in favour of untouchability being removed altogether. Personally I will go much farther than the minimum laid down by the Hindu Mahasabha at its Special Session held at Allahabad. But with the object of conciliating my orthodox brethren, I will not urge upon the Mahasabha to go farther. I think it should be left to the Provincial Sabhas to consult Hindu opinion in their Provinces with regard to the actual steps they would sanction for the removal of untouchability and the unlift of the Depressed Classes. This should satisfy the orthodox opinion because they can do what they think best in their spheres of influence with regard to this matter. But there is a great danger in our continual neglect of these classes. There are other people out to absorb them who have greater secular influence large resources to take them into their own folds. For the Hindus at this stage to neglect the Depressed Classes will be simply suicidal and I will beg of them to take a broader view of the question than they may be inclined to do on the ground of their religious scruples. One glory of Hinduism consists in its adaptability to the circumstances of the times, and but for this the Hindus would have been nowhere by this time. They would have been absorbed by other communities and would have disappeared. The crying need of the time is to adapt ourselves to the exigencies of the present. We can at least all join together in providing education and economic facilities for the uplift of the depressed classes. In this respect all credit is due to those Hindu philanthropists who with great sacrifices and labour are working in this cause.

AGRICULTURISTS.

One of the needs of the times is to abridge the gulf which is widening between the Agriculturists and the non-Agriculturists among the Hindus. The causes are perhaps such as cannot be controlled by us. The present system of Government with its economic and political changes is, to a certain extent, at the bottom of this gulf. But, be whatever it may, it is our duty to see that this gulf is abridged, and it should be the duty of the Hindu Mahasabha to take steps towards that end.

HINDU WOMEN.

I have the greatest admiration for the Hindu woman. She stands unique in the world in the matter of her selflessness, devotion to her male relatives and in her purity and chastity. But the condition of the Hindu women at the present moment is far from satisfactory, and that is due to the arrogance of Hindu men and to their failure of duty towards their women. It is a shame that the Hindus of all others should keep their women in pardah. Hindu Sastras sanction no pardah. Pardah is against Hindu culture and the system should be knocked on the head without any compunction. In the matter of education and intellectual equipment, Hindu girls are far behind than other communities. The facilities for education for Hindu women are very few and far between. The position of the Sastras in this respect is very clear, and Hindu history is full of examples of Hindu women's erudition and learning. It is the duty of all the Hindu philanthropists and reformers to do all that lies in their power to provide facilities for a more useful and more extended education for the Hindu women.

In the matter of marriage too, Hindu women are at a great disadvantage. Child marriage is a curse which has eaten into the vitals of the Hindu community. Much of our physical weakness and imbecility is due to this accursed system of child marriage. The country is awake to the dangers of child marriage, but there are some ultra-orthodox amongst us who do not want to go so fast as the rest of the country does. I would not like the Hindu Mahasabha to wound their susceptibilities. The work may safely be left in the hands of other Hindu organisations. The disabilities of Hindu women are not confined to the lack of educational facilities and their marriage in childhood, but extend further. In the matter of re-marriage on the death of their husbands, they are differently treated from men. This is a very delicate subject and orthodox opinion is still very strong against the re-marriage of widows. Personally, I am entirely in favour of widow re-marriages. But here again I won't commit the Hindu Mahasabha to any statement which might injure the susceptibilities of the ultra-orthodox. The community seems to me to be sufficiently awake to the needs of the situation and the work may safely be left in the hands of those reforming agencies which are in favour of this reform. But there is one thing with regard to this on which I want the Hindu Mahasabha to make a positive statement. The Hindu widows are open to many temptations. They are in very many cases tempted away by people of other religions to leave their homes. It is of paramount importance that widows' homes and shelter houses should be provided in almost every important town in India, particularly in the North-West Frontier Province. I hope the Hindu Mahasabha will take immediate steps to remove this want.

There is yet another matter on which there cannot be any difference of opinion between the different sections of the Hindus viz., the insanitary conditions in which our women live and the lack of provision for their physical development and safety. Hindu women die at a very early age, and the number of maternity fatalities is alarmingly large amongst the Hindus. We must attend to it if we want to save our women from early demise.

HINDU CHILDREN.

From women I come to children. Here again there is much to be done. Our children's food is bad and does not conduce to health and physical vigour. I have no desire to preach the meat diet, but I must point out to my community the dangers of the present state of things. Hindu children are not sufficiently looked after in the matter of their food and exercise. I would strongly urge upon the Hindu Mahasabha to start an active propaganda for an alteration of the existing condition of things.

EDUCATION OF HINDU YOUTHS.

But the education of our children for the purpose of earning their livelihood is another serious problem which requires immediately looking after. The literary market and the learned professions are overcrowded by Hindu boys, while the industrial occupations claim very few of them. Hindu youths must be induced to take more to industrial occupations in preference to mere literary pursuits or the learned professions.

I say nothing in regard to the cow protection, as, I believe, the matter is receiving attention from other Hindu organisations as well as the Hindu Mahasabha.

The following, in my judgment, should be the programme of the Hindu Mahasabha. But I would like the Hindu Mahasabha to select one or two items of this programme every year and to concentrate their attention on the same:—

(1) To organise Hindu Sabhas throughout the length and breadth of the country.

(2) To provide relief to such Hindus, men and women, who need help on account of communal riots and disturbances.

(3) Reconversion of Hindus who have been forcibly converted to Islam.

(4) To organise gymnasiums for the use of Hindu young men and women.

(5) To organise of Seva Samities.

(6) To popularise Hindi throughout the length and breadth of the country in co-operation with Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.

(7) To request the Trustees and Keepers of the various Hindu temples to open halls attached to the temples where people may gather to discuss matters of social and religious interests.

(8) To celebrate Hindu festivals in a manner which may conduce to the promotion of brotherly feelings among the different sections of the Hindus.

(9) To promote good feelings with Mohammedans and Christians.

(10) To represent communal interests of the Hindus in all political controversies.

(11) To encourage Hindu boys to take to industrial pursuits.

(12) To promote better feelings between Hindu agriculturists and non-agriculturists.

(13) To better the condition of Hindu women by abolishing pardah, providing educational facilities and taking such other steps as will conduce to their physical and mental welfare.

WHY THEY DON'T JOIN IT?

HINDU MAHASABHA AND MARWARIS

CALCUTTA, April 10.

The Marwari Association in giving its reasons for its inability to join the Hindu Mahasabha states:—"So long as the policy of the Hindu Mahasabha is not clearly defined, so long as there is discrepancy in the views of the Sabha and those of the branch organisations, the Marwari Association does not consider it proper for orthodox Hindu Marwaris to join the Mahasabha." The Association further says "The Lucknow and Bengal Pacts have developed a spirit of animosity between the Hindus and the Mahomedans instead of fostering goodwill. The same apprehensions are entertained regarding the Pact with untouchables. The movement is more likely to create dissension than amity." The Association hopes the Mahasabha wil endeavour to find out ways and means whereby (a) the Hindus may be rightly organised (b) Amity and goodwill may prevail among them and (c) the caste system may be kept.—A. P

UNTOUCHABILITY

HINDU MAHASABHA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Ramanand Sanyasi Dalitodhar Sabha, Delhi wires under date 11-4-25:—

Hindu Mahasabha is assembling under very difficult and delicate circumstances. The country is politically disorganised. Excessive Muslim communal demands coupled with obstructionist attitude are incompatible with national interest. A certain section of our own community is dead against all reform. We can come over all these difficulties by compact and solid organisation and by infusing more cohesive elements into Hindu corporate body. But this cohesion and organisation will not be brought about by treating indifferently passing half-hearted resolutions giving shadowy lights and then making feeble efforts to put them in practice regarding our so-called untouchable brothers. It is a matter of great grief and pain that no organised efforts were made on all India basis by the Mahasabha to induce general Hindu public to give them the concessions which we had put on paper at Allahabad. If we really want to save ourselves we must first concede equal social and communal rights to our so-called depressed and really oppressed classes, and this is the only way in which we can save them from the clutches of Christian missionary and Muslim propagandist. This is a question touching the existence of our very life and on the solution of which depend our religious faith and country's honour. We stand to-day self-condemned before the civilised world on account of our ill-behaviour towards our fallen brothers. In six districts numerous village conferences were held under the auspices of our mission in Bijnore, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Rohtak, Hissar, Delhi, Moradabad. And at all India conference held at Muttra the Allahabad resolution has been declared inadequate and insufficient and deportel measures so far adopted by the Mahasabha even to put in practice that half-hearted Allahabad resolution. Consequently we pray for serious consideration of this question at the hands of Mahasabha and hope Mahasabha will realise its responsibility in the case and take such measures as will raise our nation, religion and country in civilised world's estimation.

STORM IN TEA POT.

SANATANISTS OPPOSE SHUDHI AND SANGATHAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 11.

Strong opposition is being offered to the Hindu Mahasabha, which begins its sitting here to-day, by the Sanatandharmists. The Sanatandharmists held a meeting of the Sanatana Dharma Sangha, yesterday at Marble Palace at 4 p.m. Among those present were Pt. Dindayal Sarma, Mr. Shyamsunder Chakraverty, Mr. Kunwarganesh Sinha, Pt. Hariparswaroop Sastri, Pt. Nekiram Sarma, Pt. Ramdutt Rai Sharma, Pt. Anant Krishna Sastri, Babu Jogendranath Mukherji Pt. Padmanabh Sastri of Benares, Pt. Panchanon Panchratna and many other pandits. Mr. Shyamsunder Chakraverty, Editor of the "Servant" was voted to the chair by the consent of the whole gathering. When he began his address a small section of the meeting, representing the Hindu Mahasabha began to show signs of impatience and distemper. At this stage, Pt. Malviya arrived at the

(Continued on page 16)

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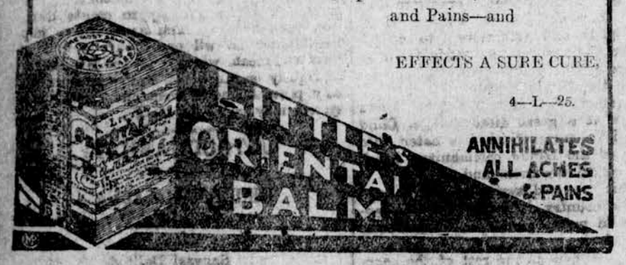

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SPINNING FRANCHISE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day Mr. J. C. Errunza, director, spinning franchise committee of the B.P.C.C., writes justifying the endeavours of the Khadi Board in obtaining pure yarn for money for those unwilling to spin, but at the same time eager to be members of the Congress. I appreciate the motives behind this organisation which are to avoid the practice of fraudulent passing of spurious yarn for hand-spun, and to provide at least one meal a day for the poverty-stricken people of Tadpatri. In so doing the Board may have done nothing criminal or illegal but, to my humble mind, it has violated the spirit of spinning as a franchise. I consider that spinning has been fixed as a franchise to create in the country at least as many spinners as there are members in the Congress. Those members who, for their own reasons, are unable to spin should find their own spinners if they are earnest about their membership and solicitude for the masses. If this principle is enforced it is not very unlikely that spinners may be found from their own kith and kin and a large number of women, the relatives of unwilling members may be added to the list of the spinners. It has to be noted that in many cases the unwilling members are well-to-do people and if spinning enters the sanctum sanctorum of their family circles the stigma that is attached to all manual labour would gradually give place to dignity that is the due of the Charkha. I, therefore consider that in obliging the unwilling members of the Congress, the Board has thrown to the winds the very essence of the spirit involved in the spinning franchise and made those members who are not for spinning happy in their utter indifference to the cult of the Charkha.

I may add here that the Khadi Board has overdone its function. If I understand rightly, the Board is intended to stimulate the patriotism of people and make them spin and wear Khadi and Khadi alone. In selling Khadi or yarn to those who are obliged by their own professions to buy or make them the Board has not developed any interest for the purchase of Khadi. In fine, it is better if the Board's endeavours are directed towards the increased use of the Charkha and the spread of the production and sale of pure Khadi among people who are not yet sufficiently interested in the Khadi programme.—Yours etc.,

E. S. R. PATTALI.

April 7.

WATER SUPPLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is improper that the very large number of the poor that form the bulk of population of the town of Bombay should be debarred from the use of the most common necessity of life, viz., water, in its pure form. A very large percentage of the taxation by the Municipality falls upon the heads of the poor and yet they are denied the simple privileges of providing themselves with pure water. If one were to take a glass of pipe water during these hot days one would find an amplitude of moss and such other green particles of filth and dirt scattered all over the quantity of water in the glass. If the Municipality expects the poor residing from Byculla downwards to filter their own water by their own hands it may be given them to know that these poor people have not sufficient garment even to put on.

The population extending from Byculla onwards where unfiltered water is provided is very large and mainly consists of labourers. Disease among them always takes away a large number of lives and the primary cause is the negligence of the Water Department of the Municipality in the matter o filtration. Though I have communicated with the authorities on the matter for their redress of the complaint, yet my object in writing to you is that I hope some sympathetic member of the Municipal Coporation will take up this question in the interest of the voiceless masses whose cause they are supposed to ventilate in the Corporation.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. JHABVALA.

Bombay, April 6.

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THE POOR AND KHADDAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle" of a visit paid by Maulana Shaukat Ali to the Gujerat Provincial Khadi Bhandar when he sent a message to the Mahomedans regarding the use of Khaddar. The last sentence of his small message runs as follows:—

"I want to see Khaddar used by all Muslims, men and women; for us, poor people, it is Godsend".

Theoretically Khaddar is for poor people both because of its supposed cheapness and supposed lasting quality. Unfortunately, theory and practice differ very much sometimes both in the case of individuals and in the case of commodities, and Khaddar is practice differs from Khaddar in theory. Four years' working in close association with the Khaddar movement has shown that Khaddar is much costlier in price and less lasting in quality than mill-made goods. There is no reason why it should have been so, far, as I said above, in theory Khaddar is cheaper and more durable than mill-made goods. But the facts are that, as matters stand at present, it is neither cheaper than nor so durable as mill-made goods. It may be that there may be some varieties of Khaddar which do not come under this category. If so I have not the good fortune to see these varieties Believe me, when I say, that I shall be the first person to feel glad if I am proved wrong by any one having more practical experience of Khaddar production and Khaddar distribution with the help of facts and figures. I have got faith in Khaddar, have worked for it, used it and advocated it. My faith in it still remains, but what I feel is that we have not been able to put Khaddar on the market which can be used by the poor people. I remember that Mahatmaji once said, in the beginning of the movement, that poor people might use mill-made cloth but that those who could afford to do so should put on Khaddar. I am afraid the position still remains the same. The economic condition of our people is not such that we can legitimately ask specially the poor and lower middle class people to use Khaddar when we feel that it will mean a great drain upon their slender economic resources. May I, therefore, with due respect to Maulana Shaukat Ali, point out to him that Khaddar for poor people is not still Godsend and that looking to the economic condition of the poor Mahomedans he should not issue an appeal to them to use Khaddar atleast till the time when it is possible to put cheaper and more lasting Khaddar on the market. The danger of the present situation is that we have lost sight of realities and are more or less governed by certain shibboleths. One of the fundamental causes which I referred to in my "Economic and Financial Review" the other day explaining the high price and flimsy character of Khaddar is the amateur spinning which has been going on for the last 4 years. When Mahatmaji issued his appeal to all the Congress workers to spin spinning wheels were raked up from the shelves in the compounds and garrets in which they were lying idle for years. Carpenters also were set to working and hundreds and thousands of spinning wheels were produced Amateurs in towns and cities both men and women who had never seen the spinning wheel in their whole life began to spin. The result of all these cumulative efforts was ill-twisted and ill-spun yarn which was collected by Congress workers, put in huge gunny bags and taken to the weaving sheds. No efforts were apparently made to separate yarn of different counts or even good yarn from bad yarn but the weaving sheds run mostly at Congress expense were put to work to weave all these ill-regulated efforts into pieces of Khaddar and place them on sale at the Congress Khaddar Stores. Naturally all this Khaddar was extremely costly and extremely flimsy and the experience of several Congress Committees, including some of the most prominent of them, has been extremely bitter. I hope I am not wrong when I say that some Congress Committees found themselves with a stock of this Khaddar worth lakhs of rupees and efforts are still being made to dispose of them. Purchasers found the Khaddar costly but were prepared, all honour to them, to pay higher prices to put on what has come to be accepted as a sort of a national uniform. When they used it however they found that it could not give even one-fifth of the work which a mill-made cloth would give. Hence this disillusion from the effects of which we are at present suffering. What the poor of this country want now is not, therefore, messages to put on Khaddar but efforts at putting on the market cheaper Khaddar of a reliable and lasting quality which will do justice to its name.—Yours, etc.,

"KRISTODAS".

Bombay, April 8.

REMITTANCES TO "HOME" TREASURY

CALCUTTA, Apl. 9.

The Controller of the Currency has issued the following communique:—Remittances to the Home Treasury during the month of March 1925—Council Bill's amounted to £780,000; total remittances from 1st April, 1924 to 31st March, 1925 amounted to £41,470,162 of which 6 million pounds was remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.—(A. P.)

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ANDHRA LETTER.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, April 6.

Andhradesa is slowly rising to the expectations raised of her, in the matter of Congress membership. While the results during the middle of last month were not quite encouraging, the close of the month came out with an excellent record. The aggregate membership for the whole province by the end of the month is 1,899, which is of course, satisfactory, under the present circumstances. Guntur leads the whole province, with a membership of 540, while East Krishna stands second with 338. In the latter, however, 195 of the 338 members are women so that in that district led by Dr. B. Pattabhi Seetaramiah, Mahatmaji and the Congress have drawn greater support from the so-called weaker sex than the stronger one.

VYSYA SEVA SADANAM.

The fifth anniversary of the Vysya Seva Sadanam, a philanthropic institution founded at Rajahmundry by Sjt. N. Rama Lingayya, a wealthy merchant and banker of Cocanada, was celebrated on the 28th ultimo with Sreemati Vemuri Andalamma of Madras in the chair. The founder endowed lands yielding an annual rental of Rs. 4,000, to the institution, and is now trying to purchase a suitable site for the erection of a building, at a cost of 50 thousand rupees. There are fifteen inmates, all Vysya women, for whom alone, the institution was intended. A girls' school open to other castes also is maintained and about fifty Hindu girls are receiving instruction. General education and some hand-crafts like sewing and spinning are taught. Hindi also is taught. Attempts are being made to open a medical branch and train Vysya women in midwifery, nursing and first-aid. The helpless girls and widows of the Vysya community from all over the Andhra province gather at the Sadan, and undergo the training necessary for self-illumination and public work.

VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION.

Dr. B. Pattabhi Seetaramiah, member, A. I. C. C., and editor, "Janmabhumi", delivered an interesting lecture in the local Hindu Samaj on "Village reconstruction", recently before a crowded audience. Sjt. N. Subbarao Pantulu, the G. O. M. of Andhra, presided. The following is a brief summary of Sjt. Pattabhi Seetaramiah's speech:

Construction must proceed generally from the bottom upwards, but hitherto it has been proceeding from top to bottom. It is only after the advent of Non-co-operation that there has been an attempt made under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi to begin from the bottom, i.e., from the village. Our villages were much affected by the western civilisation and industry. Indian village life was practically destroyed when in 1816 the Central Government was established. The Company rule practically destroyed the ancient administrative machinery. The idea of "status" was replaced by contract and mutual distrust and suspicion prevailed among the villagers. There was a [illegible] hankering after power which resulted in factions, with regard to the management of libraries, schools and co-operative credit societies. The first condition of reconstructing villages is to give up all love of power and authority.

In order to undertake the work of reconstructing villages, one must understand the root causes of the destruction of village life in India. The influence of western civilisation is felt mostly through the British courts, education and labour. It is these that are largely responsible for the flow of life from villages to towns. Factions take the villagers to courts. English education draws away the boys from the village to the town. Destruction of handicrafts bring about unemployment resulting in the villagers going to towns in search of employment. Men and money are thus equally flowing from villages to towns. The student after rotting in the college for years and ultimately failing in his examinations retires to his village home disappointed and desiring to make up for what he had lost while at college, joins one faction or another to make a living at the expense of others. Even the poor unostentatious ryots become a prey to the baneful influence of the town life, viz., theatres, courts and coffee clubs, etc.

ECONOMIC, NOT POLITICAL.

Some Englishmen are of the opinion that it is the economic distress and not the political ambition of the masses that is responsible for the discontent in India. This is partly true. The western ideal of life is individualism and its chief characteristic is the assertion of rights and not duties. When rights are asserted without a readiness to discharge duties, factions are the natural outcome. The spirit of vengeance leads to litigation. The duties of Society are first determined by Law which has only physical force behind it. Public opinion has greater force than Law in this respect. Above these two, there is a higher corrective, the conscience. When these three are developed fully, life will be good and peaceful. Litigation, English education, and western civilisation, when these three disappear village life will be bettered. The several handicrafts must be revived and the spinning wheel must be given a prominent place in a scheme of village reconstruction. Men of culture and influence must go back to villages and set an example to others by helping the villagers to start co-operative credit societies, panchayats, etc. People interested in village reconstruction should follow the example set by Dr. Subrahmanyam and friends who have undertaken the task through their Ashram at Sitanagaram.

AN ATTACK ON THE MIDDLE-AGED.

SPIRITED DEFENCE.

Lord Esher, has advanced the opinion that few men are fit for politics after 40.

But history refutes this, says the *Daily Chronicle*. Taking our own country, and going back only half a century, the names of Gladstone. Disraeli, Salisbury Balfour, Rosebery, Campbell-Bannerman, Asquith, and Lloyd George leap to the mind.

Four of them, who have occupied the highest office in the State, are still alive, and, with the exception of Lord Rosebery, are on the active list. Is there any politician in public life under 40 who would venture to cross swords with any of these three?

Yet two are over 70, and Mr. Lloyd George, the youngest, has just celebrated his 62nd birthday.

Scarcely any of these famous men attained authority and high position in the most critical of all assemblies—the British Parliament—until, according to Lord Esher, their powers ought to have been waning.

FAMOUS NAMES.

Disraeli was 64 when he first became Prime Minister, Gladstone was 59, Salisbury was 55, Rosebery was 47, Balfour was 54, Campbell-Bannerman was 69, Asquith was 56, Lloyd George was 53.

With only two exceptions, all were at the head of more than one Administration and carried on the Government of the country at a much more advanced age than that given. Gladstone formed a Ministry at the age of 84.

Apart from Prime Ministers, there are many other statesmen who have attained fame in British politics during the last half-century, but scarcely one of them became known before he was 40. William Harcourt, Joseph Chamberlain, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Morley, Earl Granville, Goschen, Hicks Bench, among the departed—Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, Mr. McKenna, Lord Haldane, Lord Crewe, Mr. Birrell, Lord Grey and others who are still with us.

It would be interesting if Lord Esher or anybody else could suggest a Ministry of men under 40 who would be accepted by any party in the State as capable of ruling the destinies of the Empire.

Lord Esher's attack on the men of forty has set us—those of us who are approaching that interesting age—to the consideration of our birth certificates remarks a middle-aged writer in the "Evening Standard". Many a man has suddenly said: "Why, I am middle-aged!" Does he feel that there is truth in Lord Esher's indictment? He does not. But he may dislike the idea of middle-age all the same.

The trouble is that we lack alike the gravity of age and the levity of youth. We read a cold scorn in the clear eyes of the young and a quiet contempt in the spectacled gaze of the aged. To the former we are dodderers; to the latter, boys. We can no longer burn the candle at both ends; we cannot yet claim the most comfortable corner of the fireside. What armour of fortitude then, shall we put on?

WHAT NOT TO DO.

First of all, let us see what *not* to do Do not let us shirk, funk, avoid, sun, floe, or otherwise display our terror of the inexorable fact. Do not let us pretent. Do not let us warm ourselves with specious consolation—such as the reflection that we are not so very old after all: that in some careers, such as politics or even medicine and the law, we should be considered positively juvenile: that Hobbes began the study of mathamatics and William de Morgan the business of novel-writing round about the age of seventy: that, in short, there's life in the middle-aged dog yet. By these various dodges we may for a time deceive others and pretend to deceive ourselves, but humiliation and heart-sickness await us in the end. We may show a good face to the enemy, but the citadel is betrayed from within. For time is on the enemy's side, and every day our position grows weaker. On the other hand—and this counsel is even more important than the other—do not let us practise a grudging and hypocritical resignation. Do not let us "make the best of it"—for that is to admit the worst of it. Do not let us say: "After all, there are compensations"—that last subterfuge of the ignominious. There are never any compensations—only facts.

And the great, the prime, mistake is to look upon any time of life as a merely negative thing, a state of existence which has to apologise for not being a different state. The middle-aged man is depressed because he is no longer a boy! But why should he be a boy? Why should he want to be a boy? Let him give up kicking against the prices. Let him congratulate him self on the sensible and admirable condition of middle-age.

We, the middle-aged, are the world's workers. The young are too in-experienced, the old too frail; the burden falls on us. But we are even more remarkable in our play than in our work. What is our precious secret, the source of our self-congratulation. It is that we have discovered *the importance of little things*. Youth cries for the moon, youth demands success and excitement and fulfilment, and is unhappy because it does not get them. We, too, have to do without the moon; but we no longer want it. We can extract the most exquisite enjoyment from the things that youth takes for granted and despises—from an armchair and a book, from a quiet four-feet-on-the-fender chat, from the simple domestic round, from the mere fact of not being at the moment positively ill or unhappy.

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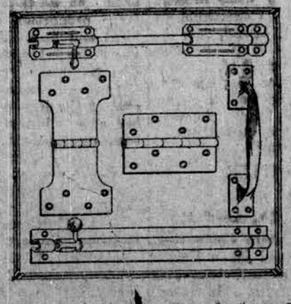

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COLLEGE AMATEURS.

The Grant Medical College Gujarati Amateurs, recently staged a benefit performance of "Pushpa Parimal" at the Baliwala Grand Theatre in aid of Sir Hurkishandas Narotamdas Hospital and contributed a solid sum of Rs. 3,000.

CHINA'S EX-EMPEROR.

Hsuantung, the deposed boy-Emperor who wishes to live in peace as Henry Pu-Yi after going to America

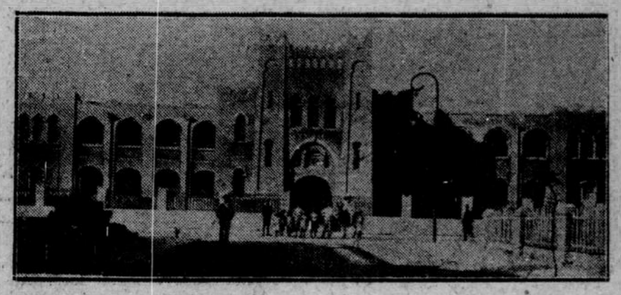
RETIRED DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

Dr. Sohrab C. Hormusjee, 1st Senior Assistant Health Officer.

Dr. K. B. Shroff, 2nd Senior Assistant Health Officer.

Both Dr. Sohrab C. Hormusjee and Dr. K. B. Shroff retired on the 1st instant after about 28 years' service in the Bombay Municipality.

ANGORA.



THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE AT ANGORA.

BOMBAY'S NEW MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S SUGGESTIONS.

The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, has addressed a letter to the Corporation on the subject of the extension of medical relief in the city, in the course of which he says:—

"I have to refer to Corporation Resolution of the 16th of February 1925 authorising me to inform Government that the Corporation approved of the scheme embodied in the Press Note issued by Government regarding the extension of Medical Relief in Bombay City. It will be seen that Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., has made the munificent offer of a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs for the construction and endowment of a maternity hospital and asks that Government and the Municipality shall each be responsible for one-quarter of the cost of construction, management and maintenance, he and his representatives being responsible for the other half. The only way in which the proposal differs from the lines laid down in the Press Note of Government, which have been approved by the Corporation, is that it is proposed to appoint Trustees and a Board of Management for the Hospital instead of handing it over either to Government or Municipal agency. I believe this to be a step in the right direction as the up-to-date and business like management of such an institution is much more likely to be achieved by a Board untrammelled by the red tape from which Government and Municipal institutions must necessarily suffer. Since the letter of the Secretary to Government was written, the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust have agreed to the provision of the necessary 20,000 square yards of land at a rate of Rs. 15 per square yard. Rs. 3 lakhs will, therefore, be required for the purchase of the site, which, it may be noted, directly faces the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College, being only separated from it and the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital by an eighty feet road. It is unnecessary to point out how greatly the location of a well-equipped maternity hospital with 120 beds on this site will facilitate the work of the College and the Hospital. It will be possible to cancel the proposal which has been sanctioned by the Corporation to devote 45 beds in the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital to matternity purposes, and this will make that number of beds available for general purposes. It will also no doubt be possible to arrange for the students of the Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College to attend maternity cases in the "Nowroji Wadia Maternity Hospital, across the road, so as to allow the existing or any future maternity hospitals opened by the Corporation in the south of the Island to provide material for the students of the Grant Medical College.

MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTION

Turning to the financial questions involved, it will be necessary for Government and the Municipality to find during the next 2 years a capital sum of Rs. 4 1/2 lakhs each and also to provide each one-quarter of the cost of maintenance with effect from the opening of the Hospital. This one-quarter will, in the first instance amount to not more than Rs. 30,000 per year. A further sum of about 1 1/2 lakhs will be required for the equipment of the Hospital but as I understand that Mr. Wadia is prepared to hand over the capital he has promised immediately on the acceptance of the scheme by Government and the Corporation, it is clear that the interest on the sums not used will go far to provide for some of the extra expenditure on that and other heads. As to subsequent cost of maintenance, I am of opinion that the Corporation should limit their contribution at first to Rs. 30,000 on the understanding that Government will contribute a like amount and that the amount subsequently necessary may be subject to revision by agreement between Government and the Corporation at intervals of 5 years. I think that it will be legitimate for the Corporation to meet the initial capital charges amounting to Rs. 4 1/2 lakhs from Loan Funds as the work is really a permanent one within the sense of Section 109 (a) of the Municipal Act and the Corporation will continue to retain through the trustee and two members of the Board of Management nominated by it a proportionate control over the management and disposal of the capital. This, however, is a point into which I propose to inquire further. The scheme is one which will, I am sure, be accepted with aclamation by the Corporation. Mr. Wadia is most anxious to proceed with it forthwith but can only do so after he is assured that the Corporation accept the scheme in its more important details. As to the query raised in para. 3 of the letter from the Secretary to Government, I recommend that the Corporation should agree to nominate one of the proposed trustees. As far as I can see the Corporation will be quite safe in accepting the general scheme as it stands, but should there be any doubt on that point there is no objection to the Medical Relief Committee being requested to discuss the scheme and report to the Corporation provided the matter is so expedited as to enable me to reply to Government's letter before the end of May."

MR. A. A. MOULVI DEAD.

A POPULAR MUNICIPAL OFFICER.

We very much regret to announce the death of Mr. Ali Mahomed Ali Baksh Moulvi, B.A., Deputy Municipal Commissioner, at his residence in Memnee Building Bellasis Road, on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Moulvi's death came as a surprise to many. He was apparently keeping well till Thursday. On Thursday he visited some of his friends with whom he broke the Ramzan fast and after taking his dinner returned home at about 10 p.m. An hour later he complained of pain in the chest and doctors were sent for. He began to feel uneasy by 5 p.m. on Friday and suddenly died. Mr. Moulvi belonged to the Shia community and had a large circle of friends.

Mr. Moulvi, joined the municipal service in the clerical establishment in 1900 at the age of 22 after graduation. He was made Municipal Secretary in 1922 and when Mr. Masani retired from the post of the Deputy Commissioner some four months ago, Mr. Moulvi became Deputy Municipal Commissioner, which post he held until his death on Friday. He was the first Mahomedan to hold that appointment. He leaves a widow and a large family behind. Mr. Moulvi was 46 years old at the time of his death.

The funeral took place at 11 p.m. on Friday and was attended by a large number of the members of his sect as well as by the other Mahomedans. Among those present were Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Janmahomed Chhotani, Dr. Rustomji M. Mistri, Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, Shaikh Abul Kassim, Prof. Shaikh Abdul Kadar Sarfraz, Hakim Hasham Ali, Mr. M. H. Taqi, Mr. Mahomed Rosham, Kazi, Rakhruddin, Moulvi Shafi Ahmed, Mr. Mahbub Khan, Mr. Nazim and others.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, April 11.

The Indian Economic Enquiry Committee met here to-day and examined Khan Bahadur Lohuddin Ahmed, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa. He stated general censes should be utilised for the purpose or gleaning information regarding the economic condition of the people. He suggested a thorough enquiry into the indebtedness of the people.—A. P.

A DISTINGUISHED MUSICIAN.

MR. MANGESHRAO TELANG.

There are few in the Indian world of music who have not heard of Mr. Mangeshrao Telang, the distinguished "Beenkar" and scholar. Mr. Telang's study of the art is nearly half a century old. He acquired mastery of his favourite instrument, the "Been" ("Veena"), at the feet of such master musicians of the last century as Shri Pannalalji Maharaj and Alli Husen Khan Beenkar, Mr. Telang is not only a great musician, but a reputed Sanskrit scholar and author as well. He has edited over a score of valuable works, some of them dealing with the science of music. Mr. Telang is now on a brief visit to Bombay, having been invited by the organisers of the National Industrial Exhibition to give a few public concerts during the Exhibition week. Mr. Telang has undertaken to give a few more concerts during the current and ensuing weeks. Those who have not had the good fortune to hear this master musician should not miss this rare opportunity.

NO DISLOCATION OF SERVICE.

LAHORE, April 9.

The following communique has been issued by the North Western Railway headquarters at Lahore regarding unrest among railway staff at Rawalpindi:

The public are informed in continuation of the communique of 31st March 1925 that full mail and passenger services are running and there has been no dislocation of goods service although a proportion of the Indian operating staff have absented themselves from duty without notice or permission. Of the workshop men offering for re-engagement selected men have been taken back at Rawalpindi. Station staff and large proportion of others are standing loyal and firm. At all other stations on the railway the staff are working loyally. The number of men who have absented themselves amounts to less than one per cent of the staff on the line. A large number of applications for employment have been received.—A.P.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

(Continued from page 13)

meeting. On arrival, he learnt that disrespect was shown to the chair by the Hindusabha people and he expressed his utmost regret and requested Mr. Sayamsunder Chakraberty to deliver his speech. Mr. Shyamsunder had his say. After this Pt. Padmanabh Sastri of Benares said that the Sanatanists differed with the Hindusabha on Sudhi and removal of untouchability, and if the Hindu Mahasabha would leave these controversial subjects, they would be one with the Hindu Mahasabha. He challenged the Hindusabha men to convince him on these controversial points. At this stage, those who represented the Hindu Mahasabha again began to make some noise. They did not hear Pt. Malviyaji even. At this Mr. Shyamsunder Chakraverty dissolved the meeting and left the chair. After this Pt. Malviya tried his utmost to reorganise the meeting; but he failed in his effort. Although he remained standing for about half an hour to speak, the majority of those present in the meeting refused to hear him. At last people dispersed.

TAXATION ENQUIRY.

IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL TAXES.

RANGOON, April 9.

Giving evidence before the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee Mr. Taw Sein Ko M.L.C., said that the courses of Imperial Taxation should be mainly customs duties on imports and exports, income-tax, salt and stamps. The sources of provincial taxation should be land tax, forests, excise and capitation tax (in Burma) and those of local taxation should be service taxes like taxes imposed on water supply, lighting, conservancy, on landed property and the cess on education.

In reply to Dr. Hyder witness said he objected to capitation tax as he preferred Thathameda. He did not think the Sea Passengers' tax recently passed by the Burma Legislative Council inequitable as it represented their share of burden of citizenship and the tax did not go beyond the taxable capacity of the Indian labourer. In his opinion Indians were needed in Burma. In reply to another question witness said it was not exactly that Burmans did not want Indians but Burmans wanted Indians to take their share. In reply to Dr. Hyder witness said the European commercial community objected to the bill as they employed largely Indian labour and they were the foremost to feel the burden of the sea tax. In conclusion witness advocated the development of the salt industry to ensure which he suggested there should be difference between the excise duty on local salt and the import duty on foreign salt.

Mr. H. Stanley Jevons, Professor of Economics, Rangoon University, submitted a note on the taxation of site values in towns. He said it was a kind of income tax on unearned income arising from the increased annual value of site due to the growth of the town and which should be increased gradually at intervals of a few years. As regards the salt tax Professor Jevons said that as soon as conditions permitted the tax on salt should be removed as he desired salt to be free from duty.

The Committee adjourned till 14th April.—A. P.

U. P. SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

CAWNPORE, April 11.

The 6th Session of the U. P. Social Conference was held here this afternoon at the Balika Vidyalaya, Cawnpore, under the presidency of Pandit Gokaranath Misra. The Chairman of the Reception Committee spoke at length on the removal of untouchability, female education, widow re-marriage, etc.

Pandit Gokaranath Misra in his Presidential address, referring to social reform movement, said that the last decade of 19th century and the first quarter of this century had witnessed the growth of many associations and societities and efforts of many social reformers for the uplift of the country. Speaking about child marriages, the President said: "We have to work towards the abolition of early marriages and the problem deserves close consideration." The reforms, the President wished to emphasise most in his speech, were: (1) Widow Marriage, (2) Protection of Widows and Orphans, (3) Infant Mortality and Child Welfare, (4) Raising of Depressed Classes, (5) Admission of Shudh People into Hindu Society, (6) Toleration among the various communities, and (7) Social Service.

After the Presidential address resolutions relating to removal of untouchability, abolition of caste system, education of women removal of purdah, drink evil, raising of marriageable age, widow remarriage, re-admission of converts, Hindu-Muslim Unity, Control of Religious endownments and Trusts were moved and discussed.—A.P.

AMENDMENT TO INCOME TAX RULES.

SIMLA, April 10.

The Central Board of Revenue notify the following proposed amendment to the Income Tax Rules, which will be taken into consideration on or after 30th April:

11/A.—The prescribed rate of exchange for the calculation of the value in rupees of any income chargeable under the head "Salaries" which is payable to the assessee out of India by or on behalf of Government shall be the rate notified by the Controller of the Currency from time to time in respect of the recovery of contributions to the Indian Civil Service Fund.—A. P.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF N. INDIA.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA OPENS.

LAHORE, April 11.

Before a distinguished gathering of bankers, financiers, merchants and the gentry of Lahore, His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala to-day performed the opening ceremony of the Peoples' Bank of Northern India, Limited at the premises of the Bharat Buildings where once the old Peoples' Bank of 1913 had its head office. Lala Harkishen Lal who read the inaugural address on the occasion and which was presented to His Highness in a beautiful silver casket said that the aim of the institution was only what was practical and not what was merely ideal and the lines of action chalked out beforehand were what was possible and not merely imaginary. This bank would try, he said, to minimise the effects of the current false economic doctrines, namely that agriculture and industries were antagonistic, that the owner of land was always a poor peasant in the sense of having no credit and that the struggler with the oil engine was always a rich capitalist, that the man who carried the load or swept the floor was always oppressed and that the man who corrected the false running of a machine or the man in the office who totalled the day's wages and made out the coal bill was nothing but the oppressor. All banks with the right aims and true ideas of service could do much to correct such wrong by creating real co-operation between the "haves" and the "have nots" with a view to helping in the increased prosperity which after all he said was the sole aim of all human life on this small earth. It was the sympathy of the Maharaja of Patiala that induced the directors to request His Highness to come all the way from Patiala specially to perform the opening ceremony of the bank.

Lala Dhanpat Rai, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Punjab National Bank, Limited, then in a short speech accorded his welcome to the Peoples' Bank and congratulated Lala Harkishen Lal on the successful floatation of the bank.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala replying said that Lala Harkishen Lal with his vast experience of banking had given them a lucid account of what the aims and ideals of an Indian banking institution should be. He thought that they had every reason to congratulate the institution on its selection of the directorate. His Highness assured all of his whole-hearted sympathy and good will for the success of the Peoples' Bank which with their united good wishes, he declared open amidst applause. His Highness then made the first entries in the ledger book with his own hand and formally opened the bank after which deposits were received and accounts opened. The ceremony came to a close after distribution of sweets to the assembled guests.

Later in the evening Lala Harkishen Lal gave a garden party at his residence in honour of the Maharaja of Patiala where a distinguished gathering was present including the Maharaja of Dharbhanga, Sir Daya Kishan Kaul, Sir John Maynard and Justice Ceci Fforde.—A. P.

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